

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. XI

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No. 44

## HOW HE WAS NOMINATED.

Before and After the Convention When the Blaine Forces Changed for Garfield.

Philadelphia Press.

The nomination of General Garfield at Chicago, may have been preconcerted, but it is evident that the traces of prearrangement have been few. Up to the thirty-fourth ballot Mr. Blaine, the long-haired independent of Pennsylvania, had his candidate all to himself. None seemed desirous of breaking that way. Garfield had still 300; Blaine 285, and Sherman the 190 votes that he was started with. The thirty-fifth ballot carried the independent Massachusetts delegation to Garfield as well as several from Minnesota. It is a matter of history that Ben Butterworth and Governor Foster were putting the Oldbills to ascertain whether they could be depended upon to change to Blaine when overtures came from Maine. Both the gentlemen now representing Maine in the United States senate approached Governor Foster with the suggestion that he might bring the Sherman men over to Blaine. The bait was taken eagerly. The trouble was that Sherman's strength was already made up from southern delegates who had been pledged to him in a way that did not admit of honorable secession. They were partially canvassed when the call for the thirty-sixth ballot was ordered by Senator Hearn, the chairman of the convention. The word had passed through the Blaine ranks that Garfield was to be the rallying name. Connecticut was reached in the call of states before the movement took decided shape, and eleven out of twelve delegates named Garfield. At Georgia it looked as though the Sherman managers had sold more than they could deliver, for only one of its twenty-two delegates could be detached from their pledges. Twenty-nine Indiana delegates and Iowa's twenty-two turned the tide, and every state not represented in the immortal 306 changed front and voted for Garfield. Among them were twenty Pennsylvanians who had joined in the movement at a third term.

When the result, 309 votes and the nomination of Garfield was announced the nominees looked the most surprised men of the ten thousand that packed the exposition building. Senator Cushing rose and moved to make the nomination unanimous. While he spoke the aisle next which the nominees sat was packed with delegates, principally from the south, who were crowding toward the coming president. General Garfield, pale and nervous, received the congratulations, like a man in a dense mental fog. "It was totally unexpected," was all that he replied to the effusive remarks of his congratulators. As speedily as possible a carriage was obtained, and he was conducted out of the building surrounded by pledges. Twenty-nine Indiana delegates and Iowa's twenty-two turned the tide, and every state not represented in the immortal 306 changed front and voted for Garfield. Among them were twenty Pennsylvanians who had joined in the movement at a third term.

However much we individually or collectively may have made ourselves liable to just criticism in the matter of diagnosis or prognosis, and whatever doubts may be entertained by medical men as to the propriety of the treatment in certain respects, cannot believe that one intelligent surgeon will hereafter think that at any period in the progress of the case the ball or the fragments of bone which it sent before it could have been successfully removed; nor, indeed, that any serious attempt in that direction would not have resulted in speedy death. Viewing the case in the light of our present knowledge I am prepared to affirm that surgery has no resources by which the fatal result could have averted.

## Some Familiar Sayings.

Shakespeare gives us more pithy sayings than any other author. From him we call: "Count their chickens ere they are hatched"; "Make assurance doubly sure"; "Look before you leap"; "Christmas comes but once a year"; "Washington Irving gives us the "Almighty dollar"; Thomas Norton queried long ago: "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" while Goldsmith answers: "Ask me no questions, and I'll tell you no fibs"; Thomas Tusser, a writer of the sixteenth century, gives us: "It's an ill wind that turns no good"; "Better late than never"; "Look ere thou leap"; and "The stone that is rolling will gather no moss"; "All cry and no wool" is found in Butler's "Hudibras"; Dryden says: "None but the brave deserve the fair"; "Men are but children of the larger growth"; "Through thick and thin"; "Of two evils I have chosen the least"; and "The end must justify the means"; from Matthew Prior. We are indebted to Colley Cibber for the agreeable intelligence that "Richard is himself again"; Cowper tells us that "Variety is the spice of life"; To Milton we owe "the Paradise of Fools"; From Bacon comes "Knowledge is power"; and Thomas Southerne reminds us that "Pity's akin to love"; Dean Swift thought that "Bread is the staff of life"; Campbell found that "Coming events cast their shadows before"; and "Tis distance that lends enchantment to the view"; "A thing of beauty is a joy forever" is from Keats. Franklin says "God helps those who help themselves"; and Lawrence Sterne comforts us with the thought that "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb".

## Some of Garfield's Last Words.

So little of complaint or repining was heard from the sick bed of the late president, so heroic was his persistent cheerfulness, that the impression grew general that he suffered very little, and that he was not aware of the gravity of his condition. This was an error, and is calculated to detract from the true grandeur of the example which this great man has left us in his death. His sufferings were terrible and almost constant. In one of the last dreadful days at Elberon a spasm of pain seized him, and his wife was present. He tried to conceal his agony from her, but she observed he was suffering, and asked: "What hurts you dear?" He replied, "It hurts only to live." He was courageous and cheerful to the end, even after all hope of recovery had gone from him. Talking on the last day with Colonel Rockwell, knowing his end was near, and wondering in his mind's humility, whether he had done enough to be remembered, he said: "Rockwell, I fully realize my situation," and then after a long silence, said with pathetic intensity, "Do you think my name will have a place in human history?" To which his friend answered, "Yes, a grand one, but a grander place in human hearts." Even before the flight to Elberon he knew that he would not live, and yet he heartened and cheered everyone around his bedside with his own indomitable courage. But he did not attempt to deceive himself. When, on one occasion, he was wheeled on his bed from his own room across the hall, Colonel Rockwell said, "You have made this short journey so well that you can easily attempt a longer one." "Yes," he replied; "It can easily expand into the long, long journey home."

President Garfield's Wound.

New York Tribune, interview with Dr. Hamilton.

"The ball entered the inter-vertebral space on the right side between the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebrae, at a point very near the transverse and oblique processes; that is, obliquely from behind. It passed a little downward and forward, penetrating the body of the first lumbar vertebra, escaped from the vertebra very near its middle in front, and was found a little to the left of this vertebra, lying under the lower margin of the pancreas and nearer its posterior or dorsal, as well as its interior, behind the peritoneum, and therefore outside the cavity of the belly. The ball was encysted, completely surrounded by a firm capsule which invested it entirely and closely, the capsule containing nothing but the ball, a grain or two of white tenacious substance attached to one point of its inner surface, which was not easily removed by the edge of the knife, and which may be found under the microscope to consist of a drop of desiccated pus, or it may consist of the leaden stain occasioned by the oxidation of the surface of the ball. It also contained a small fragment of black material, perhaps three-quarters of an inch in length and an eighth of an inch in breadth, which under the microscope may prove to be a piece of cloth, but the exact character of which has not yet been determined. A most critical examination of the ball enclosing the ball, under a strong light and with a probe, did not disclose any connection between it and the track of the ball. 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## CONKLING FORSAKEN.

## The New York State Convention

## Strongly Anti-Conkling and Independent.

## The Meeting Harmonious-- Nominations Acceptable.

## The Convention Discussed by the Press.

## YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The republican state convention assembled at 9 o'clock with a full attendance. Members of the press were excluded, but it was learned that the proceedings were harmonious. Chairman Platt conducted the proceedings with impartiality. General Sharpe spoke in favor of Frank H. Ilicock, of Syracuse, as temporary chairman of the convention, and Hiscock was agreed upon. The selection seemed to give general satisfaction, and even those who opposed his nomination gave in their adherence, and, when the decision was announced, declared they would abide by the result. A better feeling prevailed, and there is every reason to hope that bad feeling engendered by the failure of the conference committee to agree is in a good part dissipated, and the disruption of the convention anticipated has been averted. It was past 10 o'clock when the committee's deliberations were ended. The members then hastened to the academy of music to be in attendance by 11 o'clock, when the convention is to be called to order.

The republican state convention was called to order at 11:15 a. m. by ex-Senator T. C. Platt. The Academy of Music was crowded. He made touching allusions to the death of the late President Garfield, and prayed God to comfort the widow and fatherless children, and asked that strength and wisdom be given the president, and that peace and harmony prevail. Then followed a call of delegates. On the call of Platt's name as a delegate there was immense cheering. The name of C. M. Depew on the other side was called a few minutes afterwards, and was received with tremendous cheers. A notice of contested seats was given, and the chairman announced that the papers be referred at the proper time to the committee on contested seats. On conclusion of the roll-call the secretary read the call for the convention.

## TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Ex-Speaker Sharpe, in a short speech, proposed Hon. Frank Hiscock as temporary chairman. His speech was coldly received. Mr. Hiscock with considerable warmth, declined. Theodore M. Pomroy, from Cayuga, then proposed that as Hiscock's name had been proposed against his wishes, that Senator Warner Miller's name be mentioned as temporary chairman. On this, amid great cheering, the ayes and noes were ordered. The vote resulted as follows: Total vote, 488; Warner Miller received 298, and Hiscock 190; Miller's majority, 108. This announcement was received with long applause.

## THE CONTESTS IN ONEIDA AND OSWEGO COUNTIES.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The opinion prevails among delegates generally that the contests in Oneida and Oswego counties will be brought before the committee on contested seats with earnestness on the part of the stalwart contestants, as it is a majority of the convention was not adverse to their admission. The committee will be aided in its work by the adjudication that was at the judiciary convention in Syracuse.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Secretary Johnson, of the republican state committee, was unable to say this afternoon which set of delegates from the contested districts of Oneida and Oswego counties would be placed on the roll. Doubtless it would be presented to the state committee at its meeting in the morning, and the decision then be made. There was some talk this afternoon that both sets of delegates from these counties would be allowed to go on the roll.

## THE ANTI-STALWART DELEGATES.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The anti-stalwart delegates and their friends held a conference at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in Senator Miller's room in the Fifth Avenue hotel. It was largely attended, and a free interchange of views respecting the course to be pursued by the convention was had.

## CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The convention was dilatory in assembling. At 8:15 the delegates and onlookers joined in singing "Marching through Georgia" and other airs national and comic. Finally George Wm. Curtis' name was called and the shouting changed to cheering, but this in turn gave place to more songs, local politicians coming out strong in the popular airs. At 8:15 the convention was called to order.

## THE BUSINESS COMMENCED.

Chair—"The first business is the report of the committee upon contested seats. Is that committee ready?"

"Yes."

The report was then read and by it Albert Daggett, of Brooklyn, who has opposed Conkling, was given a seat in the convention. Others of his side from Brooklyn were also awarded seats.

The passage in the report upon the Oneida districts is as follows: In the first district of Oneida your committee report by a vote of 12 to 4 that the sitting delegates are not entitled to their seats, but the following persons are: Samuel S. Lowrie, Samuel R. Campbell, S. A. Millard, N. K. Pierce. In the second district of Oneida your committee report that the sitting members announce that they will make no further claim to their seats, and that the following named persons are entitled to

seats: Samuel Campbell, M. H. Cody, Wm. J. Clark, Samuel H. Fox. In the third district of Oneida your committee report by a vote of 11 to 2 that the sitting members are entitled to their seats. By a vote of 10 to 1 the delegation, headed by ex-Senator Slade and known to be anti-Conkling, were awarded seats from Oswego. The sitting delegates from the fifteenth district, New York city, are both declared not entitled to their seats. These contestants are the leaders of the anti-machine. The central committee's report closed as follows: Your committee vote 10 to 1 to recommend this convention to the state committee with power subject of reconsideration and reorganization in all or any of the districts in the city of New York. The motion being made that a reported decision of the question, hitherto as it relates to the resolution and to the recommendation, at the close of the Bliss' request prevailed, and the chair said: "The question is now upon the final resolution consideration." Bliss then moved the resolution be postponed until after the state ticket had been nominated. Carried.

## CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW PRESIDENT.

The chairman announced the next business in order was the report of the committee on permanent organization. Mr. Husted said: Mr. Chairman, your committee on permanent organization have unanimously agreed to name for president of this convention Chauncey M. Depew. [Tremendous applause]. The report was adopted. Mr. Depew then took the chair amid applause.

## THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions expressing sorrow at the death of Garfield, sympathy with his family, and confidence in the ability and integrity of Arthur and pledging support to his administration were adopted.

The committee on resolutions presented the following and they were adopted: "The republicans of New York declare as follows: We unite with our fellow citizens throughout the Union in deplored the incalculable calamity which has befallen the country in the death of the late president, James Abraham Garfield. Under the kindly influence of American institutions and by the force of a noble manhood he rose from the humblest walks of life to the highest station. By manliness and gentleness of nature, by public spirit and disciplined intelligence for public affairs, by strength of political organization blended with singular moderation of temper and urbanity of expression, and above all by that noble temper which alone composes angry states, reconciles parties and settles wise reform. He has singularly filled the great office to which he was elevated by the free choice of his fellow-citizens. At the opening of his administration he had every confidence of the country, by completing the refunding of the public debt, by exposing the vast system of public robbery, and by hastening the prosecution of the robbers by his frank declaration of the intention to ask aid of congress to restore the conduct of the public business to business principles and by his triumphant vindication of the constitutional authority of the executive office. Suddenly stricken by a mortal blow he lay face to face with death for eighty days with such sublime serenity of courage unequalled for the cheerful patience and gracious courtesy that every heart of Christendom beat with sympathy and admiration and brought every nation to our side as friends and brothers. His name shines among the world's heroes and it is written upon American hearts with the names of Washington and Lincoln. Cherishing the memory of his brave, simple, and manly character, inspired by his lofty aims and unsullied life, impressively warned by the circumstances of his assassination, we pledge ourselves anew to the great national objects to which the late president was devoted and which now are bequeathed to the party he so patriotically served and of whose name and fame he was justly proud.

We respectfully offer to the venerable mother, devoted wife and bereaved children of the late president the assurance of our deep and tender sympathy in a sorrow which only Divine power can console, but which has the alleviation that the spotless memory of the dead, the tearful gratitude of the country and the sincere grief of the world can afford. A female suffrage resolution was offered by ex-Speaker Husted, but no action was taken.

## THE NOMINATIONS.

Nominations were announced in order, and General Joseph B. Carr was unanimously nominated for secretary of state. Ira Davenport was nominated for state comptroller in the place of James Wadsworth who declined a nomination. Leslie W. Russell was nominated for attorney general in place of Hamilton Ward, the present incumbent. The vote stood: Russell, 235; Ward, 231.

James W. Husted was nominated for state treasurer. A resolution that the state committee order the reorganization of the party in New York and Kings county met with strong opposition, and a motion to lay the resolution on the table was passed. Ayes, 202; nays, 199. New York and Brooklyn opposed the reorganization, and claim that their vote at the presidential election made it unnecessary. The new state committee then announced the customary vote of thanks, which was passed, and the convention adjourned at 1 o'clock.

Silas Seymour was nominated for state engineer, and Francis M. Fitch for judge of the court of appeals. Both were by acclamation. Carroll D. C. Smith, of the committee on resolutions, then offered the following and it was agreed to:

*Resolved*, that we accept the conciliatory spirit that has characterized the proceedings of this body as a harbinger of enduring harmony and permanent success.

## THE TICKET NOMINATED.

Is made up of men of proved integrity and true patriotism, they are deserving of popular confidence and will discharge the duties of the several offices for which they have been named with conscious fidelity to the people and to the state.

## PRESS COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The Evening Commercial (Conkling's organ) is intensely bitter

over the result of yesterday's convention, which it denounces as a fraud, declaring it a deception and says that catchpenny appeals and promises that have no substance make up the record of the day's work. It strongly intimates that Conkling's support cannot be had for the ticket, for how can he be self-re-spect after his services to the men who by fraud, treachery, deception and the use of despicable arts have secured control of the party and call themselves republican leaders?

The Tribune says that for the first time in many years republican opinion of New York has found expression in the state convention.

One hundred and eight was the majority before which the Conkling machine went to the wall yesterday. If the voice of the republicans of the cities had not been stifled by the district association and had found as free expression as did that of their brethren in the rural districts, the convention would have been almost unanimous. The ticket nominated is made up of good material throughout, is well distributed geographically and is representative of both wings of the party.

The Times says: The convention yesterday may be called a reform convention. It leaves the party in a healthy and vigorous condition. There is no doubt that the action of the convention in breaking with the custom which has given the state committee so large an influence over the formal action of the party, will be approved. The candid tone which pervades the convention with reference to the south is an indication that it will require even more than the usual democratic faculty to make a purely sectional issue again prominent.

The Herald says: The republican convention turned out to be as the Herald predicted, a very modern conservative tame affair. The opponents of Conkling carried the organization but seem to have used their power with dignity and reserve. Whether the harmony will last is another question but the amiable influence of Arthur as president will not be lost upon the republican convention.

The World says: The victory of the half-breeds in the convention simply binds the stalwarts to beat the republican ticket in the election. The nominations make a neat and complete step ladder and transom ticket. It is tolerably clear that the delegates who nominated such a ticket did it with confidence and well grounded expectation of its defeat.

## MRS. GARFIELD

## Corrects Some Misstatements Reported from the Sick Room.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The Sun's Washington special says: It is asserted Mrs. Garfield has requested Dr. Boynton to withhold the statement which he had prepared relative to the autopsy and the general treatment of the president's case, as she is satisfied the president's wound was mortal and did not desire to have the controversy further prolonged.

Many of the sayings attributed to Garfield were either misunderstood or were not correctly reported from the sick room; notably the saying: "Is it worth time to continue the struggle longer?" is said to have originated in a statement made in the president's wanderings when he was evidently going over his work as a member of the electoral commission. "Is it worth while to go into this Florida business further?" On arriving at Long Branch he fell in a stupor from which it was difficult to arouse him and from which he did not rally until the next day. When he did arouse he was surprised to find where he was requested to be taken away and said that he had asked to be taken to Mentor and wished to go there. He asked for Blaine and wondered he didn't come: but did not make a general request that all the members of the cabinet visit him. Toward the latter part of the time the physicians and attendants were compelled to satisfy his requests and commands with evasions.

## A CABINET RUMOR.

## Conkling Said to be Provided For.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.—The Ledger's New York special states positively that the president offered Conkling the position of secretary of the treasury and he has accepted, with the understanding that he will enter upon the duties of the office when the regular session commences. When the inside history of Jones' recent hasty errand to Utica and the president's subsequent visit to New York comes to be written, it will be found that it was to perfect this arrangement by which Conkling has been kept away from the convention.

## Arizona Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 6.—A Tucson dispatch says: It has been reported that a change of commanders in Arizona has taken place. Col. MacKenzie succeeding Wilcox and that MacKenzie has put Major Biddle under arrest on representation of Agent Tiffey that the major's action had caused the late outbreak of the Chiricahuas.

A Star special from Wilcox says: Major Biddle has not been placed under arrest either by MacKenzie or any one else. General Wilcox is commanding the department of Arizona and not MacKenzie. MacKenzie, who is Wilcox's junior, was sent to the department with part of the 4th cavalry, his own regiment. Being the senior officer except Wilcox in this department, it was requested that he should be placed in personal command of the operations in field under General Wilcox, who retains the command of a department, which of course includes MacKenzie and his operations.

A special from Benson says: Two men were found murdered this morning about three miles south of Benson, west of the Tombstone road. It is supposed they were killed by the Indians. Indications are that the fight Tuesday evening in Dragoon had completely demoralized the hostiles and caused them to break up in small bands, which can be of little danger and can soon be annihilated.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 6.—A dispatch from Wilcox, Arizona, says: The following command was obtained from one of Bernard's men who came in this morning escorting the wounded. He says that from the time the command left the train at Dragoon station, the troops went on a gallop until In

dians were discovered in the foot hills. They drove them towards the plains when the Indians commenced throwing away their property. On the trail they found provisions, blankets, moccasins and money in buckskin bags. Two dead Indians were found.

One of the scouts took from the body of one of the Indians a discharge as a new Mexican company. Two cavalrymen were wounded and are now here. One was shot through the leg and the other through the wrist.

Reports received this morning from Dragoon Summit says that a wounded Indian came here to the section house, saying the troops and the Indians were fighting again last night back of the first range of mountains, supposed to be Cochise's strong hold.

## The Garfield Hospital.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—A meeting of citizens was held to-night to promote the establishment of a national Garfield memorial hospital in the city of Washington. It was announced that a subscription list would be prepared and it was recommended that the whole country and foreign nations should be asked to place a memorial hospital on a broad national and international basis of common humanity. Queen Victoria will probably head the list of the subscriptions from Great Britain and it is thought that other European nations will gladly contribute to the fund.

## Guiteau's Indictment.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—The indictment in the case of Guiteau has been completed and is now in the hands of the printer. It will not be given to the grand jury to-day, and owing to the absence of Scoville, counsel for the defense, in New York, it is possible that the body will not appear upon it until next week.

## Oil Fire at Port Jervis.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Fire was discovered on an oil train on the Erie road at the crossing of the Delaware, three miles west of here. The train comprised fifty cars and when noticed on fire the train was stopped, part of the rear resting on the bridge. Fifteen cars were cut loose a few rods from the bridge and the engine on the rear drew them across the bridge. Each car exploded and volumes of flames shot hundreds of feet into the air and the burning oil and fragments of the tanks were thrown one thousand yards. The end of a tank was thrown across the Delaware river. The fire lasted until eight in the evening when the track was repaired and all trains proceeded.

## MRS. GARFIELD

Old Mexico Items.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 6.—A letter from Durango says: Thos. Gartrell and wife, the former of Indiana and the latter of New York, were murdered at Rio Chico by a servant. The authorities are after him.

The government has contracted with Mierelles & Co. for the drainage of the valley and city of Mexico for nine million dollars. The company are all Mexicans.

## Wool Manufacturers' Meeting.

BOSTON, October 6.—The annual meeting of the national association of wool manufacturers was attended by representatives of wool manufacturers in the United States. The secretary read papers upon the services of Gen. Garfield to the national wool industry. *Am. Wool & Woolen Co.* of Boston, was elected president.

## Earthquake in New Hampshire.

BOSTON, N. H., October 6.—A shock of earthquake was felt here a little after midnight. It passed from the west to the east, and made a noise like the rumbling of a heavy train of ears and the shock of buildings was perceptible.

## Fire in Pittsfield.

OSWEGO, October 6.—A fire broke out this morning in the business part of the village of Pittsfield and several buildings on both sides of Main street were burned. A steamer has been sent there from this city.

## QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, October 6.

Silver bars, 1.12%.

Money, 6.

Governors, higher.

Stocks closed firm.

The following are the quotations:

## BONDS.

United States 4%, 115% Northern Pacific . . . . .

" 112% Kansas Pacific . . . . .

" 110% K. P. (Denver) . . . . .

Kansas Pacific . . . . .

" 100% Denver & Rio G'd . . . . .

Union Pacific . . . . .

" 100% D. & R. G'd . . . . .

Central Pacific . . . . .

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Union Pacific . . . . .

Central Pacific . . . . .

Northern Pacific . . . . .

Texas Pacific . . . . .

Tex. & P. . . . .

Kansas Pacific . . . . .

The convention at Canon City was harmonious.

The south means business, as the resolutions adopted at the Canon meeting show.

The venerable Thurlow Weed believes there will be harmony in the republican ranks.

The Canon convention was unanimous in one thing, and that was opposition to Denver.

The Denver Times urges the re-election of Assessor Roberts. The Times is for low assessments and low taxes.

The News quotes what Judge Belford's remarks as to the cause of the defeat of Routt. It is a plain call for Judge Belford to affirm or deny.

Colorado Springs has the consolation of knowing whatever the result may be this fall, that she is universally considered the best location for the capital.

Telegrams report the fact that the English land bill is being discussed. The question will soon become a prominent one, and will be difficult to satisfactorily settle.

The Denver Times is for giving up all sectional discussion on the capital question. Then the Denver papers should stop publishing articles about "petered-out San Juan."

The action of Topeka in giving the contract for supplying the city with water works to contractors of this city is a compliment to the energy and talents of Messrs. Russell & Alexander.

Poverty in Paris is carefully concealed by the government, by society and by the poor themselves, but yet there are more poor people there than in any other city of its size. The total registered poor is 354,812.

Every citizen of Colorado Springs should say a word on the capital question in his business letters to different parts of the state. We have now only a little more than a month to think, and must use every energy.

It is idle to gossip concerning the cabinet changes which President Arthur is likely to make. He has said candidly that he will do nothing before the senate meets, and he has so far given no hint as to what he then proposes to do.

When Mr. Conkling found that he could not control the republican convention if he was a member and also that he could not be a member if he attended the convention, he with remarkable wisdom and statesmanship decided not to take an active part in the New York convention, and will probably stay at home with weak eyes.

If Secretary Blaine were to be sent to England and his place filled by James Russell Lowell, there would be less objection to the change. It is seldom we have public servants of the ability and patriotism of Mr. Lowell and the country would be unwilling that a re-distribution of offices should take place which shall deprive it of his services.

Canon City labored very hard and in good faith for the success of the late convention and is disappointed at the result of it. It will still have the solid support of Fremont and Custer counties with a fair following in the Gunnison. As a consolation we will say there is a precedent for putting the capital in the same city as the penitentiary. Jackson, Michigan, is that precedent.

Our republican county convention will soon be held, but there is little active interest in it, because there is no opposition to the present occupants. Mr. Husted has been for many years a member of the board of county commissioners during a period when our finances have been most ably and economically administered. So long as the present board will serve it should be re-elected. We may find as good men, but no better and it is not well to risk a change. Mr. E. J. Eaton, the county clerk, has been uniformly courteous, accommodating and prompt in the discharge of all his duties, and deserves the universal popularity he has. Mr. John Potter has been a reliable treasurer, and always shows a good balance sheet. Mr. McGohey is one of the best accountants in the county and his place could not be easily filled. His assessments have been made with remarkable accuracy and thoroughness. Sheriff Smith has made a good officer and faithfully attended to his duties. All these gentlemen are likely to receive a re-nomination and their administration of their several offices for the past term entitles them to a re-election.

It has been thought that there is some significance in the fact that ex-Senator Conkling carried all the New York assembly districts but one. But there is none. The management of the machine in New York City is peculiar and is likely, unless the machine is broken, to give Mr. Conkling a long lease of power there in controlling the organization. The machine consists of district associations having about ten thousand members which elect all delegates to republican conventions. New York City has 70,000 republican voters, but only 10,000 voters are allowed to participate in electing the delegates to state conventions who are to represent the views and wishes of the 70,000. Mr. Conkling has the majority of this 10,000 him, so that with less than 10,000 votes he absolutely controls the organization representing over seven times that number. So strictly is the rule carried out, that the Hon. A. D. McCook, who is a republican representative in congress from New York and of course well known in his district, was not allowed to vote at the caucus in the thirteenth assembly district, which is in his congressional district. Many other equally well-known and prominent republicans were refused a vote at that caucus, because they also were not members of the district association. Such high-handed proceedings as these are unrepentant. No republican caucus should be recognized as regular which refuses the vote of anyone for any reason other than that he is not a republican. There can be no excuse for throwing out the vote of the republican member of congress by a republican caucus.

#### THE CANON CITY CONVENTION.

The Canon City convention, which was held on Tuesday, was by no means a failure, though it failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was called. The convention was fairly representative of the southern part of the state, as it contained representatives from counties having two thirds of the population. But it was quite evident that the action of the convention would not be made binding on southern Colorado as a whole, because the question had not been agitated sufficiently to secure that unanimity of sentiment needed. It was thought that if the south had one candidate as against Denver that it would add to Denver's vote, and possibly decide the election this fall, because no one city would control the southern vote. But if all the popular localities in southern Colorado were candidates, it would hold the vote of the south and prevent Denver from getting a majority this fall. Then there will be a second contest between Denver and some point south of the Divide which has next to the highest vote, and the convention pledged itself to support that place. This reduces the contest this fall to an informal ballot to show which city in Southern Colorado is the most popular, so that the southern vote may be concentrated upon it. The city so designated will then command the support of the south with a unanimity which the candidate of the Canon convention would not have commanded.

#### THEN AND NOW.

On the 13th of this month the centennial celebration of the surrender of the British forces at Yorktown will begin at that place and continue until the 19th. All arrangements have been made, and representatives from Europe will join the American guests in making the occasion one of unusual interest. On the last day of the celebration the Yorktown monument will be unveiled. Nearly one hundred years have elapsed since the continental congress voted to erect this monument, but at last it is completed and the surrender of 8,000 British troops to the combined forces of the American and French will be fitly commemorated. The overthrow of Cornwallis was unexpected. He had been considered almost invincible, and when he at last suffered defeat at the hands of Greene and Gates, it is no wonder that the news was received with the wildest delight.

The Yorktown celebration, like other centennial celebrations, will suggest comparisons between our condition in 1781 and now. We were then in the weakest possible condition. We were at war with the strongest nation in the world. No words of sympathy came to us from other nations except from the French. We had no strong political organization, but were held together by articles of confederation which were soon found too weak a bond. Our people were poor and almost discouraged by the unequal struggle we had kept up, and it was still a question whether we would succeed. We were a nation unrecognized, poor and weak, with our independence unachieved, with no strong political organization.

But the century has made wonderful changes. We are no longer an unrecognized power, but a leading one respected and honored. We have organized a political system which has stood the severest tests that could be given; the tests of rebellion and severe political strains like the electoral count. Our president has been shot down and another takes his place without any political excitement. A government of the people and for the people, is no longer an experiment. But aside from our political progress, we have made great commercial progress. Our then unknown resources have been discovered and partially developed, so that to-day we largely influence the markets of the world. Gold is accumulating here so rapidly that we are likely to become the money center also. Prosperity has attended every enterprise. Peace now prevails with all nations.

But not alone in power and progress is there a change from one hundred years ago. In the past century the old hatred of England has died. Then we were arrayed against the power of the throne; we fought long and bitterly against George III, while to-day it is proposed to pay the highest honors to his successor Queen Victoria. At the time of the Yorktown battle England called us rebels, and sought our destruction. To-day that nation cables us sympathy and joins in our sorrow. King George sent his armies against Washington; Queen Victoria sends a floral offering for Garfield. A century ago our people cried against the king; to-day we will sing God save the Queen. All hate is gone. There is peace between the two English speaking nations, and we are more truly now than heretofore children of old England, delighting to honor heart and soul, the old flag which we fought against so long ago. We may delight to celebrate that battle which gave us independence; we may look with pleasure on the progress we have made, and may take honest satisfaction in knowing that we are so strong and respected; but the centennial ceremonies at Yorktown will be more gratifying than ever because we can see and can realize the great change which time has wrought in our feelings for England, and English regard for us. It will be well to salute the English colors and to honor the name of Victoria.

#### IRELAND'S FUTURE.

It is not likely that Gladstone imagined for one moment that the passage of the land bill would settle the Irish question. If he, or if any member of parliament believed so, they have only to recall the demonstration offered Parnell on Monday, to see that they were mistaken. The land act was necessary to right certain wrongs, and to regulate the relations existing between landlord and tenant. It is a just bill, and a valuable one to the Irish because it compels the landlord to do certain things, and because it gives tenants those rights which they sorely needed. The Irish people, and especially the fair minded, have declared they are willing to give the bill a trial, and Gladstone has been congratulated upon presenting them with it.

But the fact remains that the majority of the people of Ireland are not yet satisfied; and

Mr. Nelson W. Aldrich, who has just been elected to the senate from Rhode Island was born in Connecticut in 1841. He moved to Providence some years ago and engaged in the wholesale grocery business in which he was remarkably successful. In 1872 he began to take a part in local politics and filled several offices with credit. In 1878 he was elected to congress and was reelected last year. His short political career has shown him to be a man of great ability as an organizer. With all the leading party managers for Grant, he succeeded in carrying the convention for Blaine in May, 1880. He represents the young, active element in republican

and they never will be contented until absolute independence is granted them. They desire to be entirely free from all English control, and it will avail nothing to have parliament introduced and pass bills of relief hoping to turn the Irish from their purpose. The issue must be met sooner or later, and perhaps it would be well for the English government to consider the question now and allow the Irish that which they will continue to demand. The land bill was passed because it had to be. Gladstone himself may have honestly desired to help Ireland, but many who voted in its favor did so because they realized the fact that something had to be done to satisfy Irish demands. The people of Ireland, and especially the agitators, know this, and they know too, that had they not continued demanding they would not have obtained even this relief. What is then the reason, they may naturally ask, why they cannot obtain independence for their country if they only keep up their agitation. Irish turbulence gained one relief and it may obtain another. The land act, too, has opened the eyes of the tenants. They have a greater sense of power than they have ever enjoyed and begin to realize the political possibilities before them. Legislative independence seems nearer to them now than ever, and with leaders determined to gain their object there does not seem any immediate prospect of the Irish question being forgotten and neglected.

What this agitation will lead to cannot be known, but some of the ablest men in England to-day see that there is a prospect of legislative independence being given sooner or later. Gladstone and Derby have both spoken of this chance, and Gladstone described it as something which might occur in the far distant future. He finds it difficult to doubt that it may be so far away after all, and yet the fact of his recognizing the possibility even is proof that the English government is not at all certain what the future of Ireland is to be. Of one thing we may be certain, Irish agitators will not rest until they gain what they wish, and that lands and relief measures of every description will not compensate the people for what they suffer under coercion acts and the law of "suspects." Ireland will not silently submit for any length of time to alien rule.

#### PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S POLICY.

Mr. Halstead had an interview with President Arthur on Saturday, the result of which he publishes in an editorial over his own signature. His testimony is of particular value as his dislike of Grant and Conkling has been strong and unceasing. He says:

President Arthur is not looking well. He has the appearance of a man who has passed through great anxieties and mental suffering. There is a gentleness about him that the country does not yet give him credit for. His last meeting with President Garfield, during the heat of the New York warfare, was not only cordial but affectionate. He has been greatly grieved by the use of his name by the assassin Guiteau, and by the story of conferences at his house while Garfield was very low. The truth about the conference was that a few of Arthur's friends, finding him despondent, thought it wise to call upon him with the view of cheering him up by lively conversation. This fact one of them mentioned.

After the death of Garfield, Arthur was hurried away to Washington, and left his personal affairs in confusion. He timed his trip to New York that it might be coincident with the vacillation of the cabinet, while he could avoid the state convention.

He expressed, in the course of the conversation I had the honor to have with him on Saturday, his solicitude about the Ohio election. He referred to the importance that the October election here usually had and said that, under the circumstances of the country, it was especially so now. I told him it would, in my judgment, do good if he would allow me to state his authority that he took that degree of interest in the contest in this state.

He replied that there was no objection to publishing what he said; on the contrary, it would give him great pleasure to have his words repeated to the people of Ohio if the friends of the republican cause believed he would have the tendency to remove any doubts or uncertainties. Senator Jones, of Nevada, whom I saw after seeing the president, expressed his gratification that the president has made the expression of opinion about the Ohio election of which I informed him, and gave his own hearty concurrence to him; adding that a still more positive and formal utterance might be had if thought desirable.

President Arthur has no word of unkindness for any one. He enters upon the discharge of his great and trying responsibilities with "innocence toward none and charity for all."

Speaking of cabinet changes he says there is nothing definite about them. He thinks Blaine will remain until December, when he will take the English mission, and that Andrew D. White or ex-Senator Frelinghuysen are likely to be his successor. Attorney General MacVeagh will remain in the cabinet.

It is not likely that Gladstone will remain unless earnestly requested by the president to do so, because he thinks the president should have the greatest freedom in selecting his advisors. If he retires Mr. B. H. Brewster of Philadelphia, who is retained in the Star route cases, is likely to succeed him. Mr. Lincoln is likely to remain. Mr. Windom wishes to retire. Mr. Kirkwood is likely to retire by the beginning of the next session of congress.

Mr. Hunt is an old personal friend of Arthur's and is likely to remain. James will remain until next June when he will retire to take a fine business position. To sum up, Blaine, Kirkwood and Windom are sure to retire on the meeting of congress. Lincoln, Hunt, James and possibly MacVeagh will remain longer. These speculations have more than ordinary interest because of their sources, and as Mr. Halstead has been conversing with the friends of Mr. Arthur, they are likely to be near the truth anyway.

It is not likely that Gladstone imagined for one moment that the passage of the land bill would settle the Irish question. If he, or if any member of parliament believed so, they have only to recall the demonstration offered Parnell on Monday, to see that they were mistaken. The land act was necessary to right certain wrongs, and to regulate the relations existing between landlord and tenant. It is a just bill, and a valuable one to the Irish because it compels the landlord to do certain things, and because it gives tenants those rights which they sorely needed. The Irish people, and especially the fair minded, have declared they are willing to give the bill a trial, and Gladstone has been congratulated upon presenting them with it.

But the fact remains that the majority of the people of Ireland are not yet satisfied; and

politics in Rhode Island, though not the independent republicans. He is not a man of much education but has good common sense and great decision of character and will make a useful senator.

New York yesterday had its first republican convention for years representing the sentiments of the masses of the party. The machine was a terrible wreck. Not the least important event was the report of the committee on credentials which was in favor of modifying the organization in New York city. This will be the final act in breaking the power of the machine. The machine is often useful in keeping up the organization of the party, but when it assumes to be the party it should be destroyed.

The Chieftain very properly brings up the Morey letter before those papers which maintained it was genuine when the fact was patent that it was not. The News and Democrat both maintained it was genuine until after election, though Barnum's dispatches on which their statements were based were known to be incorrect. Repentance may now make them sorrowful but it is a pity they could not have shown some respect to the living Garfield. It should be a lesson to those papers which are so unscrupulous in attacking particular character for partisan purposes.

It may be a matter of interest to the indicted Denver journalists to know that the "apple tree agent" has been to Canon City, and visited, among the places of interest, the penitentiary. The buildings are quite comfortable, work and food plenty. The warden informs us that it is the healthiest prison in the world as shown by statistics. Beside the outdoor recreations there is a good library to amuse the borders in long winter evenings. Taken all in all, it will make a very comfortable home.

Postmaster General James proposes to effect two reforms in his department which will be very popular. He will recommend the reduction of letter postage to two cents and money orders at half the present charge. This is the effect of the difference between another, our grub's lot is not a happy one.

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According to Mr. Halstead, General Grant has been the violent adviser of Arthur. He insisted on the removal of Blaine, James and Robertson immediately on Arthur becoming president. This leads us to be thankful that the ticket last year was not Garfield and Grant.

The Denver News may be correct in saying that Judge Belford said Senator Hill said certain things about ex-Governor Routt. But this does not justify it in stating that Senator Hill did say those things. There ought at ways to be an authority for such statements.

George William Curtis again takes his place in the republican state conventions in New York and is cheered. This is quite a change since 1877 when Conkling made his violent attack on him.

The convention yesterday showed that Mr. Arthur's change in affairs since he was removed from the New York custom house are not greater than those in Mr. Conkling's career for the same period.

The Denver papers are making the right kind of a canvas for the capital. They have succeeded thus far in antagonizing every district in Colorado.

The New York state convention will strengthen Mr. Arthur in being just to all sections of the republican party and carrying on his authority for the capital.

The Denver News should be successful at least in drawing out some kind of a letter from Judge Belford.

Wonders will never cease. A New York republican convention has spoken well of civil service reform.

The Capital Question.

Beginning with the city that aspires to be the capital and has the least prospects of success, we would mention Canon City, where now the state penitentiary is located. This city, we can safely say, has no claim whatever on the state for further patronage, as it now has received more than either its enterprise or prospects of future greatness merits.

Salida has been mentioned, but as most of the people of the state have been laboring under the impression that that is the name of some insignificant seaport in Old Mexico, it is not probable that she will loom up to any great extent in the coming contest.

Leadville, "that once so great but now so fallen of her name," has also been named; but the seafaring and her lack of communication by railroad with different parts of the state, and the further fact that "the day of her destiny is over," "and the star of her hope has declined," all render in mighty improbability that she will be a dangerous rival in the coming contest.

The Pueblos, with their glorious future prospects, their unprecedent substantial growth, their favorable railroad connections, their commercial and manufacturing enterprises, have been very prominently spoken of. But unfortunately for them, the muddy waters of the Arkansas divides them into separate cities, each organized under their own city government and each madly jealous of the other shall surpass it in its onward march to greatness. These cities have been termed the "Twin Sisters," but anyone conversant with the bitter spirit of rivalry which exists between them, will readily agree that they are not "a happy family." Consolidated and united, it is highly probable that Pueblo might carry off the glittering prize, but divided, with no possible hope of an amicable union, the Pueblos, with all their glorious possibilities, will not even be second best in the fight; but disappointed and defeated they will remain as a monument to the truthfulness of the scripture saying "a house divided against itself cannot stand."

Colorado Springs, with her salubrious climate, her ample hotel accommodations and her healing waters, which are so far-famed for their curative properties, as the "Pool of Siloam," or the famed talisman presented by Saladin to the lion-hearted Richard, has been spoken of as a fit location for the capital. And while the Springs did not enter the arena heralded by the blare of the trumpet and the roll of the drum, she has quietly and unostentatiously pressed her claims until she now occupies the position of being Denver's most formidable rival.

It is not likely that Gladstone imagined for one moment that the passage of the land bill would settle the Irish question. If he, or if any member of parliament believed so, they have only to recall the demonstration offered Parnell on Monday, to see that they were mistaken. The land act was necessary to right certain wrongs, and to regulate the relations existing between landlord and tenant. It is a just bill, and a valuable one to the Irish because it compels the landlord to do certain things, and because it gives tenants those rights which they sorely needed. The Irish people, and especially the fair minded, have declared they are willing to give the bill a trial, and Gladstone has been congratulated upon presenting them with it.

But the fact remains that the majority of the people of Ireland are not yet satisfied;

Denver the last and most probable city in the right, needs no introduction to our people. Her commercial and manufacturing interests require no comment, and the superior advantage which she enjoys in already possessing the capital is evident to any unprejudiced observer. Yet if Denver sits down and idly awaits a victory, or if she directs all of her efforts against the divided forces of the Pueblos, thinking

Financial ability is Denver's great argument for the capital.

Even, the Leadville Herald advises ex-Senator Conkling to retire to private life for a while.

The Leadville people should see that the delegation this time is for a city south of the Divide, and not for Denver.

Colorado Springs is fighting in dead earnest for the capital.—[Black Hawk Post.]  
Yes, we are. It is now being realized.

The Denver Press kindly says: "Were we to select a place outside of Denver for the capital Colorado Springs would be our choice."

Denver now will have three seven day morning papers. Their enterprise should be shown now in the quality of the news and reading matter furnished as well as to the quantity.

The better sense of the country is revolting from the almost criminal charges made on President Garfield's surgeons. No sciences or knowledge could have stayed the hand of death.

The Denver Times is making the arguments for the capital purely financial. This was begun early in the campaign and abandoned. The capital will go to no city because it is rich. The state can afford to build its own state buildings.

The latest news from New York shows that Mr. Conkling has repudiated by the people of his own state. When he was beaten he uttered some sharp words about the people being with him, then monopolies and politicians had beaten him at Albany.

The Denver Tribune is right in claiming that Robertson should "stick." His own personal feelings should sink behind the great principles which his confirmation established. Mr. Arthur will certainly not blame him for following the precedent he set while in office.

The Leadville Herald thinks there is no danger of the removal of Robertson. Mr. Arthur could hardly do this and be consistent. When collector himself declined to resign though his holding the office embarrassed the Hayes administration. He would not resign except for cause and Mr. Robertson is not likely to be expected to resign except for the same reason.

The earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande railway were the largest last month of any in its history. The state is interested in this as it will be better than anything else to invite capital into the state for investment. It is a sufficient refutation to the slander in the east that our mining interests have received a set back. The increase in business has largely come from increased mining developments.

It is probable that the coming news of importance, or rather of interest to the people will be that concerning Guitau. But there will be, among the better class of people, a regret, and a strong one too, that his name is to be mentioned again. He has done his work and has plunged a nation and a world in grief. There is but little satisfaction in punishing him for his crime, and very many would gladly never hear his name mentioned again.

The Boulder News and Courier in the following short item, gives the principle which has guided our sister states in the location of their state capitals and which we should follow:

You can count upon the fingers of one hand the states where the capital is located at the commercial centre. The effort seems to have been to locate the capital away from the corrupting influences which generally obtain in large commercial centres.

Now the stalwart papers are sneering at certain papers by saying, "We were always Arthur men, weren't we?" We are frank to say we were not. But we can do justice to Mr. Arthur so far as he deserves it. The peculiar circumstances under which he became president made it the duty of every good citizen to give him sympathy and support. This we have done and hope to continue to be able to do.

The Boulder News and Courier is gifted with the spirit of prophecy as seen in the following bright little squib:

Little thought Zebulon M. Pike in 1806, after months of terrible privation and a weary tramp across half an uninhabited continent, that the Peak which he discovered, and attempted to climb, would in less than a century cast its shadows made glorious by the rays of the setting sun, over the capital of the grandest, of the grandest nation the world has ever seen.

The Chieftain has the Republican in a tight place, regarding the publication of the article from the Boulder Banner on the capital question. It was the meanest sort of an attack which was republished by the Republican and News. The former endorsed it in a short editorial mention and has thus falsified its position toward the south, and the Chieftain is making the best possible use of it. The Republican has really been generous in writing up the industrial resources of the southern part of the state, and hardly deserves the sharp criticisms of the Chieftain.

The New York Sun is shocked because President Garfield was not visited by a Christian minister during his illness. It makes it a pretext for another attack on the physicians.

This is perhaps the most absurd attack yet made. President Garfield was aware of his danger and could have called a Christian minister if he had desired it. Mrs. Garfield, a Christian woman, was always present with her husband and would not have neglected his spiritual welfare. It is well to have Christian ministers at the death bed of a murderer even if not request, but no such need existed in the case of Garfield. His life prepared him for death. The consolation which he needed could be obtained without the medium of minister or priest. The criticism of the Sun is founded on the old notion that there is some special efficacy in the prayer or ceremonies of a priest at a death bed. Had Mr. Garfield lived in the middle ages he would have asked for a priest to administer the sacrament, but he did not. He had a faith of his own which was sufficient.

President Arthur gives another good reason for the country to have confidence in him. He heartily seconds the efforts of the Garfield administration in prosecuting the Star Route thieves. This will disappoint many stalwarts as they expected that the Garfield reformers, James and MacVeagh, would be dismissed from the cabinet and then Dorsey and Brady, who worked so hard for the nomination of Grant at Chicago would be whitewashed. The Star Route thieves made a valiant fight for Conkling against Robinson, but President Arthur does not regard it as a reason for him to be grateful.

Last year when the republican primaries were orderly and well conducted, and kept open long enough to give every man a vote, they were denounced by the Tribune. This year, according to the News, the fourth ward primaries were kept open fifteen minutes. Is this true?—Leadville Herald.

The Herald ought to have seen enough of the News' policy toward the republican party of Arapahoe this fall, not to accept as gospel truth its version of the caucus. We fear that it must have obtained some of the misinformation on which it based its attacks on Senator Hill, General Hamill and other leading Republicans, from a similar source.

"If Mr. Arthur will take a friend's advice he will select a first class cabinet and then give his appointing power a short rest, except for the purpose of filling vacancies as they may occur. If, however, he should happen to make a speedy change in the New York custom house nobody could blame him, because he is personally committed to the belief that Robertson ought not to have been appointed in the first place."—Globe-Democrat.

The above is a sample of many of the suggestions given to Mr. Arthur by the stalwarts which we criticised yesterday. If Mr. Arthur were to take such advice he would speedily take his place by Johnson, Tyler and Fillmore, who were party traitors without being patriots.

The "Memoirs of Lamartine" have lately been published, and have been favorably received by some reviewers. Lamartine wrote his "Memoirs" when near the close of his life. We have not seen the volume yet, but if the author confined himself to a description of the early scenes in his life, and if he has written with his accustomed vigor about the people he has met and the places he visited in his wanderings, the "Memoirs" will be interesting reading. The life of this man was an exciting one, and if in his old age, after he had become reconciled to what had happened, he has written of people and events without passion and without prejudice the volume will be valuable. We can hardly expect, however, that one so full of egotism as Lamartine would ever forget himself and write without passion, or without speaking too often of his views at the time which he describes.

The severest criticism yet made upon ex-Senator Conkling is by Mr. F.W. Whipple in the International Review. Mr. Whipple is one of the young New York reformers that Mr. Conkling has so frequently sneered about. Mr. Whipple certainly gets even with those sneers. He makes a very close examination of Mr. Conkling's congressional career, going even into the committee room. As a result he finds that the great statesman, his service in the house of representatives and in the senate since 1859 did not originate in one of the many great measures of war times and of those growing out of the war. The only measures which he did originate were of minor importance and three in number. One was a trade mark law which was declared unconstitutional as soon as it came before the courts. The other two were amendments to old laws relating to the election of United States senators and titles to land along the line of railroads. His great speeches were all of a personal character defending Mr. Grant or Mr. Arthur. This articles picks the bubble splendidly. It shows that Mr. Conkling has no claims to statesmanship. His twenty-three years service were practically useless to his state and country. His countrymen are beginning to appreciate this fact.

President Garfield was a Christian man in the best sense. There was no cant about him and his religion was not of that superficial sort which sticks out like a red necktie. It was a religion which entered into all his relations in life and permeated his being. It made his life pure, his motives grand, and his intercourse with men gentle and sincere. The Christian world may answer the sneers of unbelievers who claim that the religion of Christ does not make man better, by pointing to the life of Garfield. The noble character and life, for which the whole world respects and mourns him, were thus noble because he followed the lowly Nazarine. His manliness was the Christian manliness which Thomas Hughes so eloquently pointed out in his "Manliness of Christ." Men like Ingerson, who scoff, unconsciously pay the highest possible tribute to the invigorating healthful influence of Christianity by their glowing tributes to a character which was formed and moulded by its teachings and founder. Mr. Garfield did not often make what is known as a public profession of his faith. He rather let his life give the testimony. But occasionally he did speak as in the following letter which will be read with interest:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1864.

Dear Cousin Henry.

Henry, this public life is a weary, wearing one, that leaves one but little time for that quiet reflection which is necessary to keep up energy and vigor of Christian character; but I hope have lost none of my desire to be a true man and keep ever before me the character of the great Nazarine. I hope you will remember me in your prayers. Your affectionate cousin and friend.

J. A. GARFIELD.

The Sixth and Garfield.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

If the tone of comment in the southern papers is an illustration, the southern people regarded the late President Garfield very much in the same spirit as did the people of the north. They certainly were in close sympathy with him during his illness, and many of them came to honestly and openly confess his character, and to concede his ability and integrity. These people are as frank as the people of the north to talk now of Garfield's broad sympathies, generous impulses, and marked characteristics.

#### GARFIELD'S POLICY AND ARTHUR'S DUTY.

Of course, in its anxiety to find fault with Arthur, the Colorado Springs GAZETTE takes exception to the demand that he shall be given the same chance that was afforded Garfield. The GAZETTE says that he must take up the work left undone by Garfield, but like all the papers that talk so glibly about "Garfield's policy," fails to say what policy Mr. Garfield developed. It is respectfully submitted that Mr. Arthur was elected by the same republican party that elected President Garfield, and if he carries out the principles of the republican party every one in the country will be satisfied, with the exception, perhaps, of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE.—[Leadville Herald.]

It is easy to say what Garfield's policy was, though certain stalwart papers are trying to create the impression that Garfield had not developed a policy so that Arthur is untrammelled by anything, handed down from Garfield's administration. Some points developed by Garfield's administration pertinent to the present occasion are as follows:

*First.* That Mr. Conkling is not the republican party.

*Second.* That Mr. Conkling was not to control the patronage of New York state for his own personal advantage. In this a republican senate and a republican New York legislature supported him, and the people of New York state are showing their support by electing anti-Conkling delegates to the republican state convention.

*Third.* That every element of the party contributed to the victory a year ago, and half breeds as well as stalwarts should be recognized in the cabinet.

*Fourth.* That congress should adopt legislation which shall not make the tenure of minor offices dependent on the executive will.

*Fifth.* Vigorous prosecution of the star route and other thieves.

These are some of the points which Mr. Garfield's administration has developed as a party man which the new president must respect, as they have been endorsed by the party, at large, and particularly in President Arthur's own state.

We again repeat that Mr. Arthur did not enter upon the presidential duties in as free a way as Mr. Garfield did. The latter was elected to the office by the people and the latter was not. He is president by virtue of the constitution and not by the will of the people. The convention at Chicago representing the republican party of the country unquestionably would not have nominated a man of Mr. Arthur's affiliations and record had it conceived that he would be called upon to succeed Mr. Garfield. This was shown also in the day or two after Mr. Garfield was shot. Mr. Arthur had then been engaged in a bitter war against Mr. Garfield, and was lobbying in New York for the return of Conkling. Under the circumstances the bitterest and most unjust criticisms were made on Mr. Arthur, for it was feared that he would immediately restore Mr. Conkling to power and overthrow whatever Mr. Garfield had done. This fear had good grounds, because at the time the fatal shot was fired, Mr. Arthur was actively supporting a clique waging war on Mr. Garfield. But his delicate behavior after the shot was fired and the delicate sensitiveness he showed to the attacks made upon him led the country to believe he would recognize the fact that the party and country were with Mr. Garfield in the fight he had waged upon him and he would honorably try to carry on the policy Mr. Garfield had inaugurated. The country felt no shock beyond deep sorrow in the death of Mr. Garfield because of this confidence. We do not believe this confidence is misplaced. We think he has shown too great delicacy not to recognize the fact that he is in the presidential chair by virtue of the constitution and not because the people endorsed his fight against Mr. Garfield; that the country first mistrusted him because it thought he would overthrow Mr. Garfield's work and trusts him because it believes that he will not.

This is plain talk, but is needed. We would not do any injustice to Mr. Arthur, but a rehearsal of the plain facts is particularly needed now. We may say that the anxiety of stalwart organs for cabinet changes and a "new deal" generally might in good taste have been suppressed until Mr. Garfield's body was cold. The suggestion that Mr. Blaine, the confidential adviser and warm personal friend of the dead president, be kicked out of the cabinet might at least have waited until after the sad ceremonies at Cleveland. It is not a pleasant thought that the political significance of the dreadful catastrophe that has come upon the country turns in the minds of so many in office. But the whole tone of the stalwart organs for the past week has been to induce Arthur to make great changes and prepare the country for it. They fear the confidence of the country has not been misplaced and that Mr. Arthur might possibly retain Blaine in the cabinet. They demand that Mr. Arthur show his individualism which in plain English means that he shall take up and wage the war he was waging at Albany when the dreaded event interrupted him. They demand that he shall be loyal to his friends, which means that he shall act against the expressed will of the party which elected him. If he does not do this he will be styled a namby pamby fellow with no convictions and a disloyal friend. These are the means used to induce Mr. Arthur to make a change. But we still believe they will fail. Mr. Arthur is too sensible and too honorable to be a tool. He is president, not to use the great powers of his office to gratify the personal ambitions and spite of his friends, but to consider them a trust higher than personal friendship, personal preferences and personal uses of any sort. President Arthur has now a magnificent opportunity. If he improves it right, as we think he will, he will be one of our most popular presidents. If he abuses the opportunity he will take his place in history by the side of Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson, who, after betraying their party, retired from office unwept, unhonored and unsung.

#### The Advantage.

President Arthur will have one advantage in inviting Gen. Grant into the cabinet. There will be no geographical drawbacks. One of the general's residences is now in New York, but he can hail from almost anywhere.

#### ARTHUR'S FRIENDS.

The Men Who are Closest to the New President.

And Who Doubtless Expect High Honors at His Hands.

Their Personal, Social and Political Characteristics.

From a Boston Herald Correspondent.

NEW YORK, September 24, 1881.—The controllers of the republican machine in this city are looking up at a clearing sky, in which the new president is the sun. Over against the receding clouds of Conkling's downfall they see the brightest kind of a rainbow of promise, caused by Arthur's sunshine. They are blithesome. They skip for joy. A thunderbolt out of these auspicious heavens would paralyze them. A refusal by Arthur to put into power would be just such an unexpected clapper. "What?" cried a politician, to whom the bare suggestion was astounding. "Chester A. Arthur go back on Bliss, and Rollins, and Lydecker, and Van Wyck, and—If his breath lasted long enough to add the names of Murphy, Root and French, he would have thereby included the eight men who may be fairly called President Arthur's social and political chums, who undoubtedly expect preference now at his hands, and who would take it gladly. Conkling's claim is of a different character, and is generally understood; but these eight are almost unknown to the general public, except as some of them have been noted as Arthur's companions since the death of Garfield. Here in New York they stand low in the estimation of those who judge them by the political bad company they meet. To understand this, it must be borne in mind that the republican local management is as disreputable as the democratic, and that those who are concerned in either alike lose the respect of the general community. To be a city politician here is to be despised by half the population.

GEORGE BLISS,

for example, is lumped with the rest in respectability's disfavor; yet he is a gentleman, learned, able, and too wealthy to be within reach of money temptation. He stands foremost in character and ability among Arthur's intimate friends, has all along been his confidential and adviser, and it will be surprising indeed if he does not go into the new cabinet. Bliss is a stout man, of medium height, with a full face, remarkably light complexion, and hair which, though now tinged with gray, was formerly so flaxen that when he was private secretary to Governor Morgan, he was popularly known as "Morgan's tow-headed boy." He comes of an old Massachusetts family. Springfield being his birthplace, and is about fifty. He is a Harvard graduate, and a lawyer of great ability. His professional practice is largely in insurance cases, and he is the attorney for several leading companies. He is said to be worth \$1,000,000, partly from inheritance and partly by his own accumulation through labor and lucky investment. He is a politician from love of politics, and not for pecuniary gain; and he is a partisan of partisans, despising all democrats and all but decent republicans. He believes in political machinery, but detests some of its important parts, such as the ward heelers, who may be said to constitute the balance wheel. He is independent in this regard, and has broken repeatedly with nominations which he deemed unfit. For instance, Barney Biglin was given the machine nomination for alderman last year. Barney is bar-room boaster, a trifle lower in the social scale than the average of our common council; but he had done the party.

VALUABLE DUTY SERVICE,

and his claim for office was allowed. But Bliss bolted the nomination, supported the anti-Tammany democratic candidate and defeated Barney. In a ringing speech, he said that the republican party in this city was run by "the Jakes and the Johnnies, the Mikes and the Barneys," the allusions being to Biglin and three other men as types of the lowest of politicians. He is fearless and aggressive.

As a member of the governor's staff during the war he had charge the maintenance and transportation of troops in this city, and it was then that he formed a friendship with Arthur, who was a quartermaster-general.

His services at that period are said to have been honest and valuable. He has been an excellent United States district attorney.

He is a charter member of the Union League, and a frequenter of its house, where he is popular and influential. He is the author of "Bliss' Annotated Code," and of several works on insurance law. He has traveled extensively abroad, and has some linguistic acquirements. He has been an organizer in his party, and therefore cognizant of dirty political work; but has probably done none of it, and has repeatedly disengaged himself from it.

He is a namby pamby fellow with no convictions and a disloyal friend.

These are the means used to induce Mr. Arthur to make a change.

But we still believe they will fail.

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STEPHEN B. FRENCH,

is Arthur's boon companion. He used to be a merchant at Sag Harbor, L. I., and dabbled in politics there, serving one term as treasurer of his county. He was not successful in business, and in 1879 Arthur brought him here to make him a police commissioner.

A new deal in heads of departments had been arranged between Mayor Cooper and the political chieftains, and the naming of one member of the police board was given to Arthur, who chose his Sag Harbor friend, French.

Arthur had been the appraiser of the port under Grant, and lost his office when John Sherman turned Arthur out of the chairmanship.

He is something over fifty, has a white mustache, is stout, and below the average in height.

He is not brilliant, mentally or morally, and is set down as a politician for what he can make.

The present police commissioners are popularly regarded as having extracted all possible profits from gambling houses,

street cleaning and disreputable resorts.

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the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements containing in the paper unless notice is given to us that Harry Hes is the authorized collector and selector for the Gazette Publishing Company.

No claims are allowed against any employee of the GAZETTE to whom any compensation is due.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE  
must be handed in not later than Thursday  
morning.Advertising agents are respectfully notified  
that we do not want any advertising from them.B. W. STEELE,  
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Sunday's Daily.

The ice Evangeline company is the coming  
attraction at the opera house.Leavitt's Agantic Mfg. company have  
been booked for dates in Colorado Springs  
about Christmas time.What has become of all the horsemen with  
their trotters? We have not had a good trot-  
ting or running race in some time.Manager Welch informs us that Fannie  
Louise Buckingham will probably produce  
Mazeppa in the opera house in about two  
weeks.Mr. Parkinson, of Monument, was in the  
city yesterday. We understand that Mr.  
Parkinson intends advancing his claims as a  
nominee for the county superintendency of  
schools.Sheriff Walt Smith is confined to the house  
with a serious attack of dislocated wrist. He  
attributes the cause to the approaching election.  
Too much hand-shaking will frequently  
result disastrously.Considering the lateness of the season the  
Miner Boys base ball club of Irwin have con-  
cluded not to come to Colorado Springs. It  
is to be regretted that the D. & R. G. boys  
could not have another interesting game be-  
fore the season closes.Workmen began yesterday morning to lay  
the side track from the main line of the  
Denver & Rio Grande to the proposed site of  
the new hotel. It will take but a day or two  
to complete the track when work will be  
commenced in earnest. All material to be  
used in the construction can then be laid  
upon the ground without cutting.

## OBITUARY.

John Russell Wheeler.

Mr. S. Greenway will, in his capacity of  
sheep inspector, visit the various sheep men of  
El Paso county during the month of October.  
All sheep men are expected to be in readiness  
no excuses will be received by Mr. Green-  
way.Mr. A. E. Stettini will build a hand-  
some double store on Pike's Peak, avenue,  
where the building now occupied as a museum  
located. Those on the look out for store  
can lease the building at any time from  
captain DeCoursey.The Nevada avenue crossing of the Denver  
& Rio Grande track is not as dangerous now  
as it has been. The hill to the left of the road  
you go to Cheyenne Canon has been cut  
away sufficiently to allow the drivers of con-  
veyances to see the track for some distance.  
Approaching trains can now be seen without  
difficulty.Mr. Charles Wallace is again in the city  
after having spent the summer in the Ker-  
beck district. Mr. Wallace is half owner  
of the Little Giant mine which is showing  
exceedingly well considering the amount  
of work that has been done on it. Mr. Wal-  
lace says that they will continue work on the  
mine during the winter.The Bon Ton mine in the Rock Creek dis-  
trict, owned by Messrs. H. R. Fowler, W. H.  
Longland and Jim Otis, of this city, is looked  
upon as being a very valuable property. We  
are yesterday shown some mineral taken  
on this claim, which shows up well. The  
proximity of the Bon Ton to the cele-  
brated Hightide mine, owned by the Con-  
cock company, of Nevada, is a big feather in  
its cap. The owners of the Bon Ton have  
already been offered a good price for their  
property but declined to take it.Mr. A. S. Welch returned from Denver  
yesterday, where he went to secure the Mel-  
belle troupe for one night at the Opera house  
in this city. He found it impossible, as the  
company had arranged to appear in Kansas  
City directly after the close of the Denver  
engagement. Mr. Welch says that Mr. Bush  
made every effort to secure the company for  
his city but failed. Mr. Bush goes east  
Monday to make engagements for the season,  
and will take special pains to make engage-  
ments for Colorado Springs for all first class  
companies.

## STEEL WORKS.

A New Hotel to be Opened for the Em-  
ployees Next Tuesday.Says the Pueblo Chieftain of yesterday: The  
new Steel Works hotel will be opened onTuesday next by Major L. M. Dunn. Yester-  
day our ranger was taken through the newbuilding, which has all the modern improve-  
ments, and is one of the best completed hotel

buildings to-day in the county of Pueblo. The

new building is four stories in height, and is

divided as follows: On the first floor are the

trading room, billiard room, barber shop, ten-  
nis alley, ice room, and wash rooms. These

rooms are all supplied with hot and cold

water, as well as all the other rooms in the

house. On the second floor are the office, dining room, two private of-  
fices, kitchen, store room, laundry, wash room  
and cloak room. All of the rooms on this

floor are large, and will be completed in a

neat and tasty style. A broad staircase leads

from the office to the third floor, which has

twenty-three single and two double rooms.

The upper story, which is called the attic or

dormitory, will have twenty-five beds in the

rooms which have been divided by a partition.

The sleeping apartments are all large rooms,

and are well ventilated. The main washing

room, which is situated on the second floor,

has seventeen wash bowls, which are constant-  
ly supplied with hot and cold water. The

kitchen is large, and contains one of Van's

large and best ranges. All vegetables are to

be cooked by steam. The plumbing and gas-  
fitter reflect great credit on Mr. Fleming &

co., the gentlemen who had this work in

charge, as does also the carpenter work, which

was done under the supervision of Mr. A.

Pearson. The building is to have a large

porch and veranda on the east and south

sides, and when fully completed and opened

will be a great benefit to the town."

OUT WEST.

Denver now has three morning and four  
evening papers.The Silver Cliff policemen are to have new  
uniforms.A telegraph line is being constructed from  
Durango to Fort Lewis.The Colorado wheat crop for 1881 is esti-  
mated at 1,500,000 bushels.The profits of the Robinson mine are at pres-  
ent estimated at \$200,000 monthly.Trinidad will not be represented at the cap-  
ital convention at Canon City to-day.There are hundreds of acres of genuine  
clover and timothy grass in North Park.The bullion yield for the Butte mining dis-  
trict for the year 1881 will be \$6,000,000.

Ninety thousand pounds of wool was sold

at Trinidad last week by one sheep owner.

The Denver and Rio Grande coal shed in  
Durango are 280 feet long with a roof 42 feet  
wide.All of the Denver morning dailies will in  
the future, publish papers every day if the  
week.The Denver board of trade will take an  
excursion to Omaha about the 10th of this  
month.Mr. Frank C. Goudy has been renominated  
for district attorney of the seventh judicial  
district.A burglar has been arrested at Leadville,  
who carries his burglar tools in his wooden  
leg.A humane society similar to the Denver  
organization will be established in Lead-  
ville.Forest fires are raging in North Park and  
about six thousand acres have already been  
burned over.Thirty-seven thousand dollars worth of eas-  
tern tickets were sold at Durango during the  
month of August.On October 23rd, the next session of the  
grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias will be  
held in Denver.Trinidad is to have a street railway. The  
right of way has already been procured from  
the city council.Thirty-nine deaths occurred in Leadville  
during the month of September and 49 during  
the month of August.The Prairie Cattle company, with which the  
late earl of Airlie was connected, had a capi-  
tal of \$3,000,000 to invest.Four Americans and eight Mexicans com-  
pose the grand jury at the next term of the  
district court at Trinidad.A new theatre with a seating capacity of  
over 600 has just been opened at Durango by  
Messrs. Marshall & Pencil.The fifth annual meeting of the Congrega-  
tional association will meet at Greeley from  
October 5th to 9th, inclusive.In Northern Colorado 1,900 sheep, out of a  
herd of over 2,000, died from the effects of  
eating a poisonous milk weed.The citizens of South Pueblo have voted to  
issue \$15,000 worth of bonds for the purpose of  
building a new school house.The Alamosa Independent is authority for  
the statement that one stroke of lightning  
killed 750 sheep near that place.A new coal mine has been opened in  
Horse Canyon, near Durango, from which a  
superior quality of coal is being taken.The Emilie Melville opera company will  
leave Denver this morning for Kansas City,  
where they will open a week's engagement.The money stolen by Burton at the time of  
the Del Norte stage robbery will be re-  
funded to the persons from whom it was  
taken.A well executed counterfeit quarter of a  
dollar is being circulated at Central City.  
The bogus coin is somewhat difficult to  
detect.A contract has been let by the Colorado  
Coal and Iron company for the sinking of a  
fifteen hundred foot artesian well at the steel  
works in South Pueblo.Two years ago a Fort Collins man purchased  
a farm in that vicinity for \$2,000. This year  
he raised \$3,000 worth of wheat and was  
offered \$5,000 for his farm.The Duke of Sutherland must have been  
extremely well pleased with the western  
country, for he has invested in different ways  
\$1,000,000 west of the Missouri.

The Horticultural Society.

The El Paso County Horticultural society  
held the first meeting of its second season last  
evening in the council chamber in the opera  
house. As the notice was not general the at-  
tendance was not so large as usual, nevertheless  
the discussion was exceedingly interest-  
ing. President Parsons was in the chair. The  
president called attention to a new fruit  
journal that he had received, called Green's  
Fruit Recorder, published at Rochester, New  
York. Major McAllister spoke of the condition  
of his strawberry beds, saying that he  
never knew them to look better at this sea-  
son. Mr. Cossen gave the names of quite a  
number of the newer varieties of strawberries  
that he believed should be tried here. He  
stated that he had a large bed of  
Bidwells from which he expected  
good results next year. He was inclined to  
think that the Longfellow was one of the  
best berries that has ever been grown. Major  
McAllister said that his attention had been  
frequently called lately to a native cherry,  
popularly known as the sand cherry, that  
grows well on the plains east of the city, but  
which has been domesticated by one or two  
of our people with great success. It grows  
on bushes like the currant, is very prolific,  
and when fully ripe is of excellent quality.  
He hoped to have something quite interesting  
to report upon the fruit at an early day.The subject of grape culture was then dis-  
cussed for some time, after which the ques-  
tion of the best method of mulching straw-  
berries was entered upon. The meeting adjournedat 9:30 o'clock to meet in the same place  
next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, when a  
full attendance of the members of the  
society is hoped for.

Mary Eloise Ely,

who died last Thursday morning in the eighth  
year of her age, was during the whole  
of last year and a portion of the year before a  
student of Colorado College. Notice of her  
death was given Thursday morning, and yes-  
terday's session of the college was adjourned  
as a mark of respect. After opening exercises  
Professor Sheldon spoke kindly and ten-  
derly and in praise of our departed friend.  
Professor Marden added a few words.The funeral services held yesterday were  
conducted by President Tenney and Rev. Mr.  
Bristol. Six of the college students acted as  
bier-bearers, and some members of the college  
faculty and four members of the Philocallian  
society attended the body to the grave.The Philocallian society, of which Miss Ely  
was a member, have adopted the following  
resolutions:In view of the loss we have sustained by  
the death of our friend and associate, May  
Ely, and of the still heavier loss sustained by  
those who were nearest and dearest to her,  
Resolved, That we hold in remembrance  
the cheerfulness, energy and amiability of her  
life among us.Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with  
her parents in their great sorrow.Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of  
our grief and sympathy be forwarded to the  
parents of our departed friend by the secre-  
tary of this meeting.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Alderman J. E. Wheeler returned from  
Wisconsin on Sunday morning.The Denver Inter-Ocean says that Mr. B.  
F. Crowell, of Colorado Springs, accompanied  
by his wife, will spend the winter in Boston  
and New York.Tom Wanless has completed arrangements  
to have a concrete sidewalk placed in front of  
his entire block. Work will be begun on it  
either to-day or to-morrow.The focus of a two-months-old child was  
found yesterday morning in the alley between  
Cascade avenue and Tejon street. No investi-  
gation has as yet been made.The bill of \$1,294.39 of El Paso county  
against Chaffee county for the trial, conviction  
and execution of Carty has been allowed  
by the commissioners of Chaffee county.Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Renne on Saturday  
night last celebrated the twenty-fifth anniver-  
sary of their marriage. We are informed  
that the presents were numerous and hand-  
some.Matt Wilbur's two horses, Teaser and Ada  
Paul, carried away first and second money at  
the Weld county fair. Ada Paul's time was  
2:33, the best record made in Colorado this  
year.We are reliably informed that the Denver  
and Rio Grande road has in its employ between  
\$3,000 and 9,000 men, and that over \$500,000  
was paid out to employés during the month of  
September.Architect P. P. Turner is now engaged in  
drafting plans for a new residence to be  
erected for J. G. Warner, on Cascade avenue,  
just south of the villas. Mr. Warner will  
also erect a \$2,000 residence on North Weber  
street for Mr. S. B. Westerfield.Jack Piercy walked into Sam Wester-  
field's yesterday and asked to be shown  
a double baby carriage. Sam said he did not keep them in stock but  
could order one in New York for him. Jack  
told him to send it but for goodness sake to  
keep it in and not let the boys hear of it.The royal mail steamship, Parisian, of  
the Allan line, recently accomplished a trans-  
continental trip in six days sixteen hours and  
forty minutes, the quickest time on record.  
Colorado Springs people will remember that  
the GAZETTE company are agents for the  
Allan line in this city.

County Commissioners.

The county commissioners held their regular  
quarterly meeting at the court house yes-  
terday afternoon. Commissioners J. C. Wood-  
bury, Matt France, C. R. Husted and County  
Clerk E. J. Eaton were present. The only  
thing that came up before the meeting for considera-  
tion was the allowing of monthly bills to  
a request from the Cheyenne and Beaver  
Creek Toll Road company asking that they  
be allowed to increase the prices of toll.  
They claim that the road has been extended  
several miles at a great expense. The commis-  
sioners will view the road and give the matter  
further consideration. To-day the commis-  
sioners will meet again and make the taxes  
for the ensuing year.Below we give the bills allowed at yester-  
day's meeting:FREIGHT CHARGES.  
E. J. Eaton.....\$5.00  
A. A. McGivney.....100.00  
Oscar Harner.....301.55  
O. H. Bishop.....1.25  
A. A. McGivney.....15

From Wednesday's Daily.

## WHITE RIVER UTES.

After Getting Their Money They Return to Their Favorite Colorado Haunts.

A Story as Told by a Member of the Commission Which Went to Utah.

A gentleman who accompanied the commissioners' party to Utah to pay the White River Utes their money has just returned to Denver, and in conversation with a Republican reporter told the following interesting story:

"About the middle of the month," said he, "the White Rivers, numbering about six hundred, some one hundred and fifty of whom were braves, arrived at Uintah, under the command of Colorow, Faby and Wash. They began to show their discontent at once, and held two pow-wows on the day of their arrival. The chiefs were not present on the first day, but on the day following Colorow attended the council. On the day before the commissioners gave the Indians their money, while Mr. Meacham was at the Thornburgh agency, at the junction of the White and Green rivers, a man named Taylor, an interpreter who accompanied a party of Ute Indians on their way to Thornburgh, brought the startling announcement to Uintah that the Indians were preparing to make a raid and massacre every member of the party. The cause of this bloody desire on the part of the Indians was a rumor set afloat by one of the petty chiefs of the Utes. This report was to the effect that the commissioners did not intend to give them their money; that it had been promised them merely as a blind to induce them to leave Colorado. Their antipathy to Colorado men was strong; they would have nothing to do with a Colorado man because they believed he intended to cheat them.

Taylor, the interpreter, very fortunately learned of the plot in time to warn the commissioners, or a massacre would probably have taken place. A massacre was sent far, and to him the commissioners denounced the report that the Indians were to be cheated as false, and promised that they should be paid their money next day. Colorow talked to his braves and showed that he had unlimited influence over them by inducing them to give up their scheme to raid the camp and wait peacefully until the next day for their money. Mr. Meacham returned the next day and paid the Indians their money. Twelve thousand dollars was divided among them. The entire amount was in silver dollars, which had been conveyed to Uintah in two kegs. The Indians knew where this money was concealed, and intended to take possession of it after they had killed the commissioners. It is said that the Indian who fired the blood of the White River by the report that they had been fooled into leaving their country was one of the Ute Indians who took an active part in the Meeker massacre. He knew what he said was untrue, and there is no doubt that his only object was to instigate the White River to join the Utes in an uprising.

The Uncompahgre told Commissioner Mears that he was a Colorado man and that they didn't want anything to do with him, and threatened to scalp him if he did not at once leave the Indian country. Mr. Mears took his departure, and with an escort of two men started for Uintah, from which place he proceeded to Fort Bridger, where he took the train for Salt Lake. He returned to the Thornburgh agency with Captain Hawkins and his command.

"As soon as the Utes had got their money they began to talk about going back to Colorado. Forty-eight hours after Commissioner Meacham had paid out the \$12,000 in silver, there were only thirty Utes of the six hundred in the tribe remaining at Uintah. The others were on their way to their old home at White river. They had a good many objections to the new Utah agency. They said the grazing was not good, that the hunting was poor, but the main, though not often expressed, objection was that there was 'heat gold' in Colorado. Uintah no good."

"Colonel Meacham did all that he could to induce the Indians to remain in Utah. But they were sullen and determined. They could not be coaxed. Upon receiving their money some of the Indians at once began to squander it. They threw it about with a recklessness born of sudden wealth. Many of them, however, invested their shiny dollars in rifles, revolvers and ammunition. Some of them spent all their money in Salt Lake City in the wildest frolics that even an Indian indulged in."

"Colorow, the big chief of the White Rivers, did not go immediately back to White river. He is now hunting with a few of his braves in the White mountains in Utah. Chief Jack is with the Indians at the old agency at White river. Commissioners French, Russel and Mears are now at Thornburgh agency, which is about forty miles south of Uintah. Commissioner Meacham is on his way to Washington. The braves are well armed, and have had several councils since they were paid off. It is feared that there will be trouble."

## EGGLESTONE'S DEATH.

The Rosita Murderer and Mining Swindler Gets His Just Deserts.

Nearly every one in Colorado has heard of the notorious E. A. Egglestone who figured so conspicuously some two years ago in the Colorado papers. Yesterday's Denver Times has the following brief review of his notorious career and account of his death at the hands of the Indians in New Mexico:

Everywhere in Colorado the name of Edward A. Egglestone is known and the man held in horror and detestation by honest men. The history of his career in the state is one unbroken story of rascality and fraud. He came to the state under the guise of the New York Herald's scientific correspondent, and showed himself thoroughly conversant with mines, minerals, and mining, and by his undoubtedly knowledge in those matters at once became an authority as an expert. With his easily acquired prestige he had no trouble whatever in getting up the Silver Circle fraud, and by that he fleeced any number of confidence-tenderfeet and many old residents. From some he secured large amounts of money, in return for which he meted out lavish promises of fabulously rich claims which at last resolved themselves into shallow holes in barren rock. From Silver Circle, when it became untenable, he removed to

Silver Cliff at the first discovery there. But he was early driven thence by a vigilance committee, and went to Rosita. He was one of the smoothest correspondents who ever held a pen, and wrote to the New England newspapers, to New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Atlanta and St. Louis papers under as many varied nom de plumes; always telling of the rush of prosperity at Rosita, of the stupendous fortunes daily realized, of the vast schemes under way—at the head of which those letters always placed E. A. Egglestone. The result was that every mail brought him money for investment, and he rarely let a victim go without two or three additional contributions. He meantime located claims everywhere, careless as to the ground they covered—regardless alike of veins or their absence and of former locations of the same ground. He simply pulled up and carried off or burned or defaced such states as occupied ground he wanted. He gambled constantly and was seldom sober. In a drunken spree he or one of his companions shot a miner to death one evening just at dusk. There was very little doubt as to his guilt, yet there was a doubt. The man murdered was but recently from the east, hurried to Rosita, and there defrauded of his money by Egglestone. Egglestone was arrested and sent to jail in Pueblo in May, 1879. In September of that year, he so far succeeded in convincing a couple of men in this city of his entire innocence and of his anxiety for trial and certainty of acquittal that they went on his bond and secured his release from jail. But it was a decided case of misplaced confidence. He lingered near Silver Park till the week prior to that fixed for his trial, when he left the country without leaving his future address. Judgment was entered against his bondsmen for the full amount of the bond, \$6,000, and they at once set about a search for him, but without success until this summer, when he was identified in the person of Hugh Marshall, down in New Mexico. A requisition was procured and one of his bondsmen went down and arrested him. Egglestone denied his identity whenever a third person was present, but admitted it when only his captor and himself could hear him. He employed an attorney to sue out a writ of habeas corpus in every county he should be taken into and instructed him to delay hearings in every case as long as possible. The result was that a delay of two days was ordered by the first court taking hold of the case that the prisoner might have time to send for witnesses who could swear to his identity as Hugh Marshall during all the time that Egglestone was in the Pueblo jail. When the morning of the day fixed for the hearing came Egglestone was gone, having escaped in shackles, which were subsequently found near the place where he had been locked up. After that he was heard of no more until the following letter was received in this city. It is dated at New Albuquerque, N. M., September 1st, and was shown to the Times reporter on Saturday evening:

"I wonder if you will be as much surprised as I was to hear that that rascal Egglestone is dead? Well, he is, beyond a chance for doubt. He was killed by the Indians while with a party he had joined for the purpose of driving the Indians into Old Mexico. I saw Mrs. Egglestone here and knew her. She is called Mrs. Marshall; you know he went under the name of Hugh Marshall here. I knew her, of course, on sight, and when I heard them say that her husband had been killed by the Indians I at once made inquiries and found out it was so. I saw a letter from a James White at Fort Wingate, in which he told who all had been killed of their party, and Hugh Marshall was one of them. It seems that Egglestone had gone down there after his last escape, and joined the party to fight the Indians. I afterward saw a man named Chas. Prescott who was one of the party and was wounded. He lives at Baker's ranch. He told me that Hugh Marshall was killed, that he saw him shot, but he never knew that Marshall was not his name. I pointed out Mrs. Egglestone to him and said I knew her at Pueblo as Mrs. Egglestone, but he said he had known her and her husband for more than a year as Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Marshall."

## County Commissioners.

The county commissioners met again yesterday morning at the court house and transacted some unfinished business, after which they visited the county jail in a body. They report that upon investigation the jail was found to be in its usual good condition.

Fannie Louise Buckingham is drawing exceedingly large houses at Denver to see her rendition of Mazeppa. She is supported by an excellent company and is said to have improved much in her acting since her last visit to Colorado.

Messrs. H. R. Fowler, A. E. Mook, S. B. Westerfield and R. R. Crawford will build four residences adjoining each other on North Weber street. They will all be fronted with one lawn. Work has already been begun on Mr. Crawford's house.

One dollar will be charged for each 25 feet of frontage water pipe, as well as \$1 for military poll tax.

A special school tax was also levied on the various school districts, as follows:

Dist. No. 1.....	2 mills	Dist. No. 11.....	4½ mills
" 2 " "	1 " "	" 15 " "	15 " "
" 3 " "	1 " "	" 19 " "	6 " "
" 4 " "	1 " "	" 25 " "	2 " "
" 5 " "	2 " "	" 25 " "	2 " "
" 6 " "	2 " "	" 27 " "	7 " "
" 7 " "	2 " "	" 27 " "	7 " "
" 8 " "	2 " "	" 28 " "	2 " "
" 9 " "	1 " "	" 28 " "	2 " "

## Wool Market.

Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., of Boston, send the following condition of the Boston wool market for the week ending September 30:

The total receipts of wool at this port during the past week comprise 8,219 bales domestic and 13 foreign, against 3,752 bales domestic and 437 foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1881, comprise 150,892 bales domestic and 22,929 bales foreign against 256,186 bales domestic and 86,863 bales foreign for corresponding period of 1880.

The sales for the week comprise 2,117,684 lbs. of domestic fleece and pulled and 357,000 lbs. of foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 2,474,684 lbs., against 3,731,472 lbs. and 6,319,500 lbs. for the two previous weeks' transactions.

The sales, as collected from the several sources and given in detail below, show a light business as compared with previous weeks, the decrease over last week being 1,256,788 lbs., and over the previous week of 3,744,816 lbs. The principal decrease has been in domestic wool, of which 1,089,653 lbs. were sold less than a week ago, and in foreign the decrease has been 168,000 lbs. The largest decrease has been in California spring of which 372,000 lbs. were sold less than last week, the total sales being 153,000 lbs. this week, against 337,824 lbs. last week. The sales of Texas, territory wools amounted to 875,000 lbs., but they foot up 509,100 lbs. this, or 366,000 lbs. less. The largest sales of any particular grade of wool were of Texas, territory, etc., as have been for previous weeks. The sales of unwashed wool were about the same this week as last, or 264,503 lbs. this week against 272,783 lbs. last. The sales of Ohio were 169,000 lbs. less than last week, of Michigan 118,000 lbs. less, of combed and delaine 65,000 lbs., of unwashed 800 lbs., and of pulled 173,000 lbs. The only increase occurred in secured wool, of which 62,000 lbs. were sold more than the previous week, or 220,091 lbs. in all. In

Chief Engineer Pixley returned from his eastern trip on the owl train yesterday morning. He was present at Garfield's funeral services at Cleveland and says that he never saw so many people gathered together before in his life. While in Chicago Mr. Pixley purchased the new jumper for the J. M. Sigafus hose company and it is now in transit. He says the new cart is a beauty and the boys cannot help but be proud of it.

Mr. Crea, the collector of tolls on the Pike's Peak trail, reports that his receipts for the months of June, July and August from visitors to the Peak averaged \$15 per day. This only includes travelers on horse back. Thus it will be seen that during those months 1,350 people visited the Peak mounted on horses. Signal Officer Jones estimates that fully as many more accomplished the ascent on foot, making in all, 2,700 visitors to the summit of that old landmark for the three months above named.

Officers have been issued by the agents of the various trunk lines forbidding their agents from taking any more high explosives on trains. Colorado will have to manufacture her own explosives in the future.

Sign wool the decrease has been light, or only 168,000 lbs. This is due to the transactions reported last week in Montevideo, 500,000 lbs. are but 150,000 lbs. Other sales in foreign carpet and Cape wools offset the decline in the sales of Montevideo, and the difference in the business of the week in foreign wool over the previous week is trifling.

## MARBLE.

Rich Discovery at Maysville.

The South Arkansas Miner says: A few weeks ago George Partridge, of this city discovered what he supposed to be a ledge of marble in Cree's camp, about five miles west of the city. He kept the discovery to himself and procuring a few specimens sent them to Denver where they were strongly tested with acids and by fire and found to be genuine marble and of a very excellent quality. Some of the specimens were polished with most satisfactory results, and Denver parties realizing that a marble quarry in Colorado was a bonanza, immediately made propositions to purchase and a certain interest was disposed of, simply to get capital for the successful working of the property. The quarry is now owned by George Partridge and J. S. Painter of this city and some parties in Denver. A shipment was made on Wednesday of this week which will thoroughly prove the character of the marble, when the work of getting it out and shipping it in large quantities will be begun and pushed with all possible vigor during the winter. The freight on marble from Vermont to Denver is about \$70 per ton, which alone would give an immense profit, not considering the superior quality and immense quantity of the marble to be found in this quarry."

## El Paso County Schools.

Mr. J. P. Easterly, county superintendent of schools, gives the following list of schools now open in the county:

District No. 1.....	Teachers.
" 2 " "	Miss Vina Besson
" 4 " "	Miss Mary Smith
" 5 " "	C. S. LeBaron
" 7 " "	Miss Mary Vella
" 8 " "	Mrs. C. Augustine
" 9 " "	Miss Anna Curnell
" 10 " "	Miss Anna Small
" 12 " "	Miss Ida H. Collier
" 13 " "	Miss Lena Bush
" 14 " "	Mr. C. H. Black
" 15 " "	Miss Maggie Kelley
" 17 " "	Miss Hathaway
" 20 " "	Miss Anna Steiger

The list above given does not include the schools of Colorado Springs.

Mr. Easterly reports that the schools in districts Nos. 16, 19, 2, 18 and 28 have not yet opened, but preparations are being made to have them opened between now and Christmas.

The schools in districts Nos. 6, 21, 25, 26 and 27 will not be opened until spring.

Signal Officer Jones reports that deer are very numerous in the vicinity of the peak.

Alderman J. E. Wheeler has been elected a member of the First National Bank to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father.

United States Representative William M. Springer, of Illinois, was in the city yesterday. He is registered at the Colorado Springs hotel.

It is very probable that a series of three games of base ball will be played shortly between the Denver & Rio Grande club of this city and the J. B. Orman club of Pueblo.

Fannie Louise Buckingham is drawing

exceedingly large houses at Denver to see her

rendition of Mazeppa. She is supported by

an excellent company and is said to have

improved much in her acting since her last

visit to Colorado.

Sheriff Spangler of Arapahoe county passed

through the city on the morning express yes-

terday with six prisoners in his custody des-

igned for the penitentiary at Cañon City.

Their sentences vary from eighteen months

to ten years.

It is with regret that we learn of the depar-

ture of Dr. Tucker from our midst. Since

taking up his residence here Mr. Tucker has

proved himself to be not only a gentleman in

every respect but also an honor to the profes-

sion which he represents. He contemplates

returning to his home in Missouri in about a

week.

Yesterdays Denver Republican states that

Charles E. Hunter, representing himself to be

the business manager of the Colorado Springs

GAZETTE was a caller at that office. The

man who ever he was was undoubtedly impos-

ing on the profession for he has not, neither did

he ever have, any connection with the GA-

ZETTE.

Captain Burnham came down from his

ranch in the mountains yesterday afternoon.

He identified the jewelry found in the pos-

session of the tramps arrested on Sunday as

belonging to him. In all about \$75 or \$100

worth of property was taken from his house.

The tramps will be brought up for a hearing

before Justice Bentley this morning.

Chief Engineer Pixley returned from his

eastern trip on the owl train yesterday morn-

&lt;p

The Silver Cliff branch of the Denver and Rio Grande is now completely repaired and trains will begin to-day to run regularly over that part of the road.

Charley Durkee is the happy man this time and a marked advance in the price of hardware may be looked for. It is a girl and was born on Monday night.

The Denver Opera company will, in a few days, begin the rehearsal of the first two acts of Stanley Wood's opera, *Brittle Silver*. Mr. Wood will personally superintend the rehearsals.

Mr. John Potter has purchased what is known as the Humphrey lot on North Tejon street, for which he paid \$4,000. He will erect thereon a handsome and commodious residence.

From what we can learn Colorado cattle are in a better condition this year than they have been for some years past. A well known cattleman said in conversation with a GAZETTE reporter yesterday that he had never seen fatter cattle on the Colorado plains.

Messrs. Clement & Russell, of this city, have been awarded the contract for the construction of the north and south wings to Colorado College, and work will be begun on the foundation walls to-day. The foundation will be of Colorado City stone, and the main structure of Castle Rock stone with Manitou stone trimmings.

It is a week ago to-day that Mr. D. Wilmer, a resident of Denver, left the Cliff house, Manitou, for the Peak, since which time he has not returned. He was seen on Saturday by one of the guides and it is supposed that he was then on his way back. As he was a sufferer from heart disease some are inclined to think that the disease was aggravated by the light atmosphere causing his death in some out of the way place on the trail. Efforts are being made to organize a relief party to go in search of him.

The two tramps who were arrested on Sunday last were brought up before Justice Bentley yesterday morning and gave the names of Frank Rollins and John Dean. The charge against them was that of grand larceny. As jewelry stolen from Captain Burdham's house was found in their possession, the evidence against them was almost conclusive. The judge bound them over for appearance at the next term of the district court in the sum of \$100 each. Neither of them being able to pay that amount they were committed to the county jail.

Canon City Convention.

CANON CITY, October 4.—The convention to agree on the capital site met this afternoon, and after effecting a temporary organization and appointing committees, took a recess until five o'clock.

The convention again met at five o'clock and effected a permanent organization by the election of Q. L. Parsons president and G. P. Robinson secretary.

Adjourned until evening.

At the beginning of the evening session G. L. Richmond, of Pueblo, introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, A large number of counties south of the divide are not represented in this convention by proxy or otherwise, and

"Whereas, It is our belief that the permanent seat of government will not be fixed at the approaching election in November; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that it is not wise to designate any particular locality in Southern Colorado for the location of the capital but that this convention recommend that each locality vote as they choose, and that hereafter when the question of locating the capital shall be submitted to the legal voters of the state of Colorado, we pledge ourselves individually and collectively to use our best endeavors and all legitimate means for the place which shall be designated as the competitor of Denver under the law.

The resolution called forth an animated debate. Richmond, of Pueblo, Blake, of Chaffee, and others favored it, and A. G. Peabody, of Canon, and Colonel Montgomery, of Custer, earnestly opposed it. The resolution was carried by a vote of 48 to 20, Lake, Chaffee, Gunnison and Pueblo voting aye, and Custer, Fremont, Park and Ouray, no.

The convention had a total representation by delegates and proxies of seventy-six out of the one hundred and fifteen in the call. The convention was unanimous against Denver, and considered the resolution the wisest course.

From Friday's Daily.

The republican county convention will meet in this city one week from to-morrow.

Mr. John Stanley, sr., left yesterday for Gretna, Louisiana, where he expects to remain till next April or May.

Mr. A. D. Davis started for his ranch on the Arkansas yesterday with 2,000 pounds of tobacco to be used for dipping purposes.

Captain M. L. DeCoursey yesterday sold the Bon Ton restaurant property owned by Mr. L. R. Allen to a New York gentleman for \$1,100.

County Commissioner Husted who has been in attendance at the meetings of the board in this city for several days past left for the south yesterday morning.

The Denver and New Orleans road is filling numerous right-of-way deeds with the county clerk. Mr. F. B. Hill received \$1,500 for the right-of-way through his ranch fifteen miles east of the city.

Messrs. Wills & Hale advertise for two or three houses for removal. Any one desiring to get a fair price for buildings which they are thinking of removing will do well to call upon them.

Mr. B. Lowe, of the Republic, is still absent at the east. He will dispose of his business interests at Atchison, Kansas, and in the future make Colorado Springs his permanent residence. During Mr. Lowe's absence Mr. C. J. Roberts, of the Maguet, has charge of the local department of the Republic.

Messrs. Charles Hallowell and John Potter have gone to Pueblo on important business.

The Young Men's society will meet at Kenney's restaurant this evening at eight o'clock. It will be a business meeting of considerable importance to the members, and a full attendance is desired.

Mr. A. Z. Sheldon returned yesterday from a several weeks' hunting and fishing expedition in the mountains. He brought home with him 200 fine trout. He says that trout are diminishing in number in the Colorado streams every year.

Should to-day and to-morrow prove pleasant the members of Grace church Sunday school will have a basket picnic at Cheyenne Cañon to-morrow. They will go to the cañon in carriages, leaving the church at 8:30 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Mr. W. B. Sherman, the surveyor, came up from Pueblo yesterday where he has been for some time past engaged in constructing tramways, etc., for the Colorado Coal and Iron company. This company is operating a large iron mine at this point.

Colonel Kittridge came down from his ranch at Four Mile yesterday, and will remain in this city for several days. He says that he has cut 200 tons of hay this year. It is of a much better quality than that which was cut by him last season.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Williams, of Manitou, started a herd of forty horses yesterday for Kansas where they will graze them during the winter. Mr. J. L. Rand had charge of the herd and will drive them across the plains to Kinsley. They took up this as being by far the cheapest method of wintering stock.

A relief party consisting of Dr. Davis and several other citizens of Manitou started yesterday morning for Pike's Peak in hopes of finding some trace of Mr. Wilmer, the man who has now been missing over a week. They returned to Manitou last evening without ascertaining the least clue to his whereabouts.

The Congregational church choir under the leadership of Prof. R. L. Kent has kindly consented to go over to Manitou this evening and give a concert for the benefit of the Manitou Congregational church. Readings will also be given by Miss Julia Darrow, of Chicago, and Mrs. Rand, of Bellevue cottage, Manitou. After the exercises refreshments will be served.

Mr. F. A. Weston, the architect, says that more houses are now in the course of erection in Colorado Springs than at any other time in its history. Mr. Weston has just completed plans for a new residence to cost \$6,000, to be erected for Mr. Judson Bent on the corner of Monument street and Nevada avenue. Mr. Weston will also prepare plans for the new water works building to be built at Topeka, Kansas.

Messrs. Lang & Allen, the government contractors at this point, have completed their work here and yesterday received their checks of Postmaster Price. Immediately passes were purchased for the east. On Monday, the 24th, they sail for Europe, and while abroad will inspect the postoffices of Great Britain and the continent, with a view to improving the architectural beauty of the office here and furnishing points for the new capital building.

During the coming week the Capitol Paving Co. will lay their pavement in front of the opera house. We are informed that this pavement has been adopted by the United States government as superior to all others and over 300,000 feet of it laid in the capital grounds at Washington, D. C. Also that it was laid about the New York city postoffice in 1875, and is still intact. This company has been laying pavements in Denver for the past three months with very satisfactory results. They have laid pavements in a number of prominent places there and are now preparing to lay it about the Tabor Opera House. Needing pavements as we do, our citizens will undoubtedly watch with a great deal of interest the character of work done by this company.

#### GUILTY CONSCIENCE.

The Jewelry Stolen from Mrs. Hopkins Last July Returned to Her Through the Postoffice.

Last July the GAZETTE published an account of the robbery of Mrs. Hopkins by masked men during the absence of her husband at Manitou. It was looked upon at the time as being the most daring robbery ever perpetrated in Colorado Springs. The officers although they worked persistently on the case for some time, were unable to arrive at any clue which would in the least aid to the identity of the thieves. Yesterday morning the mailing clerk at the postoffice while engaged in taking the mail from the drop box in the office came across a small package done up in brown paper on which there was no address.

Upon being opened the package was found to contain a watch, parts of a neck chain and a finger ring. Deputy Sheriff Dana, who happened to be in the office at that time, was shown the jewelry and he at once identified it as that stolen from Mrs. Hopkins. As further means of identification the name of Lizzie Fish was engraved on the inner side of the watch case. This was known to be Mrs. Hopkins' maiden name. The jewelry was at once taken to Mrs. Hopkins and she claimed it as her property, although it was found to be in somewhat of a dilapidated condition to what it was when taken from her. The cases of the watch were indented and tarnished, showing plainly that it had seen some rough handling. The chain when taken was a long neck chain with gold clasp and breastpin attached.

The South Pueblo Populi is the name of a new daily paper which is to be issued in Pueblo about ten days.

Fourteen hundred dollars reward has already been offered for the capture of Burt Remington, the murderer of Charles Nachtrieb.

The preliminary examination of Andy Kirkison, alias "Pittsburg," for the murder

#### REAL ESTATE.

Transfer of Property for the Past Seven Weeks Amounts to \$193,126.

No Such Figures Ever Before Reached in the History of Colorado Springs.

The sales of real estate in the county of El Paso for the last seven weeks as taken from the county records by M. L. DeCoursey real estate agent, aggregate \$193,126, of which Colorado Springs alone stands credited with \$159,677. In the history of the county or city no such figures have ever before been reached in a similar period of time of the purchases made very few, comparatively, have been for speculative purposes. Generally they have been made for investment as income bearers or for building purposes. Houses for rent are scarce and our capitalists are making ready to supply the long-felt want. Prices of city property have advanced considerably during the last month, but the advance seems to be warranted by the steady increase of our population, and the consequent increased demand for places to live in or build upon. In the next six months well located property will probably go much higher than it is to-day.

In the same period of seven weeks, government patents for 12,757 acres of land have also been filed for record with our county clerk.

Following is the summary of recorded sales for the time named:

Sales of Colorado Springs property.....	\$159,677
" Manitou property.....	6,853
" Colorado City property.....	1,162
" Monument property.....	65
" Fountain property.....	65
" Country property.....	25,282
Total.....	\$193,126

#### LITERARY AND MUSICAL.

The Entertainment to be Given at the Opera House To-morrow Night.

To-morrow evening the Young People's Society of Grace Episcopal church give a musical and literary entertainment in the Opera House for the benefit of the rectory fund. The best amateur talent in the city will take part in the entertainment, and it promises to be one of the most enjoyable events of the season.

Miss Shellabarger, whose name occupies such a prominent place upon the programme, comes with numerous letters of commendation from such influential persons as General Oglesby, late United States senator from Illinois, General Jesse Moore, of Illinois, Jennie F. Willing, of Chicago, and others, all of which speak in highest praise of her abilities as an oratorian. While not wishing to be considered a professional, she has yet appeared before critical audiences, filling Wesleyan and Union halls in Boston, earning and receiving their hearty approbation. These successes were subsequently repeated in Chicago and other parts of Illinois. We are assured our people will accord a hearty reception to Miss Shellabarger, and hope the Opera House will be crowded upon the occasion of her debut in Colorado Springs.

We are desired to state that a grand piano has been secured for the occasion, which will add greatly to the effectiveness of the musical selections.

A last opportunity to hear Prof. Murray is afforded, as he leaves for California on Monday next.

Below we give the programme as arranged for the evening:

**PART FIRST.**

- Overture—"Der Postillon von Longumeaux," Frau Held and Gen. H. Thomas.
- Tenor Solo—"Dear Little Heart".....Millard Mr. E. P. Stevens.
- Recitation....."Tom's Little Star," Miss Ella Shellabarger.
- Vocal Duet—"Night in Vassalboro".....Audita Mrs. Eldridge and Mr. Stevens.
- Recitation—"John Maynard".....John B. Gough Miss Alice Shellabarger.
- Zither Solo.....Selection from II Trovatore Mr. George R. Kroning.
- Song—"Das Erkennung".....H. Proch.
- Recitation—"Robert of Lincoln".....Bryant Miss Alice Shellabarger.

**PART SECOND.**

- Piano Solo—"Qui Vive".....Gauz Frau Held.
- Recitation....."From As You Like It" Prof. Murray.
- Song—"Sebasti".....Rubenstein Mr. George R. Kroning.
- Zither Solo....."Moonlight on the Olin" H. Marchner Frau Held and Gen. Thomas.
- Piano Duet—"Nocturne".....H. Marchner Frau Held and Gen. Thomas.
- Recitation....."Too Late for the Train" Miss Alice Shellabarger.
- Trio—"O, Memory".....Henry Leslie Mrs. Eldridge, Miss Marston and Mr. Stevens.

#### OUT WEST.

A gang of expert and skillful burglars are operating in Leadville.

Forty dollars have been raised at Trinidad for the Garfield monument fund.

Pink eye is the name of a new horse disease which is now prevalent at the east.

The average daily shipment of coal from El Moro now reaches forty cars per day.

One man in the vicinity of West Las Animas has this year put up 5,000 tons of hay.

The military companies of Denver will visit the special fair at Boulder on next Saturday.

All washouts on the Southern Pacific road have been repaired, and trains are again running regularly.

The Denver papers have become involved in a dispute over the relative merits of Fauve Louise Buckingham.

The South Pueblo Populi is the name of a new daily paper which is to be issued in Pueblo about ten days.

Fourteen hundred dollars reward has already been offered for the capture of Burt Remington, the murderer of Charles Nachtrieb.

The preliminary examination of Andy Kirkison, alias "Pittsburg," for the murder

Will. L. Vischelers, of the Cheyenne Sun, is lecturing through Wyoming and Northern Colorado.

John Ott, the murderer of Robert H. Lytle, in Illinois, in 1880, was arrested in Leadville on Wednesday. He was identified by an imperfect finger.

The Denver board of trade will send delegations to the National Industrial convention which will be held at Cooper institute, New York, on October 29th and 30th.

of Henry Latimer at the steel works on Sunday is now in progress at Pueblo.

Quillian Morgan, an employe at the coal bank near Walsenburg, was shot and killed on last Sunday night. A man by the name of Loftus is supposed to have done the shooting.

A GOOD SHOWING.

Receipts of the Colorado Springs Postoffice for the Year Ending Sept. 30th.

Postmaster Price who has recently completed his annual report to the postoffice at Washington kindly furnishes us with the following figures of interest:

Receipts for year ending Sept. 30, 1881.....	\$19,993.52
Number of money orders issued.....	5,579
Amount on " " paid.....	18,542.00
Number of " " paid.....	3120
Amount on letters registered.....	62,125.00
Number of registered letters received.....	4270

There is probably not in the United States a city the size of Colorado Springs that can produce figures equal to these while there are many cities of a population of ten thousand that cannot surpass them.

According to the rules in force in the post-office department an office with receipts of \$80,000 per annum from the sale of stamps, newspaper wrappers, etc., is entitled to a carrier system. It will be seen that the receipts for this office fell but \$6.48 short of giving us the delivery system. The amount of money sent by money orders exceeds by \$16,117 the amount received by orders. The report as a whole is a very large one, and is a fair indication of the life and activity that prevails in our city.

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# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. XI

COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881

No. 44

## HOW HE WAS NOMINATED.

Sessions and After the Convention When the Blaine Forces Charged for Garfield.  
Philadelphia Press.

The nomination of General Garfield at Chicago, may have been preconcerted, but it is seldom that the traces of prearrangement have been as few. Up to the thirty-fourth ballot (the long hatred independent of Pennsylvania, had his candidate all to himself, now seemed destined of breaking that way, Grant had still 300; Blaine 285, and Sherman the 120 votes) that he started with. The thirty-fifth ballot carried the independent Massachusetts delegates to Garfield as well as several from Minnesota. It is a matter of history that Ben Butterworth and Governor Foster were polling the Obliques to ascertain whether they could be depended upon to change to Blaine when overtures came from Maine. Both the gentlemen now representing Maine in the United States senate approached Governor Foster with the suggestion that perhaps the Sherman men might be brought to agree on Garfield. The ball was taken eagerly. The trouble was that Sherman's strength was largely made up from southern delegates, who had been pledged to him in a way that did not admit of honorable secession. They were partially canvassed when the call for the thirty-sixth ballot was ordered by Senator Hear, the chairman of the convention. The word had passed through the Blaine ranks that Garfield was to be the rallying name. Connecticut was reached in the call of states before the movement took decided shape, and eleven out of twelve delegates named Garfield. At Georgia it looked as though the Sherman managers had sold more than they could deliver, for only one of its twenty-two delegates could be detached from their pledges. Twenty-nine Indiana delegates and Iowa's twenty-two turned the tide, and every state not represented in the immortal 300 changed front and voted for Garfield. Among them were twenty Pennsylvanians who had joined in the movement against a third term.

When the result, 399 votes and the nomination of Garfield was announced the nominee looked the most surprised man of the ten thousand that packed the exposition building. Senator Cunkling rose and moved to make the nomination unanimous. While he spoke the aisle next which the nominee sat was packed with delegates, principally from the south, who were crowding toward the coming president. General Garfield, pale and nervous, received the congratulations like a man in a dense mental fog. "It was totally unexpected," was all that he replied to the effusive remarks of his congratulators. As speedily as possible a carriage was obtained, and he was conducted out of the building surrounded by a phalanx of friends so deep and strong that even congratulators could not get inside. He was driven to the Grand Palace hotel, where hundreds of people had already gathered in expectation of his coming. The first expression of purpose of avoiding a general public reception was then abandoned. Governor ~~Exeter~~ and Ben Butterworth promptly took parlors that had been hired by Sherman delegates and in one of them the reception was held. It is noteworthy that one of the first of the congratulatory dispatches which had already begun to pour in was from General Garfield's son, Jim and Harry, on reading which his eyes filled with tears. Soon afterward Colonel Bob Ingersoll joined the throng of congratulators. "Hello Jim," he said mirthfully, "I'll draw cuts with you to see who is the gladdest." General Garfield accepted this humorsally sally with the quiet dignity which marked his intercourse with friends and strangers alike. It was particularly needed in the case of a stalwart, but beery Oblique, who insisted upon embracing the elect. "Jim, old boy, the 43rd Regiment always comes to the front, don't it?" He alluded to the regiment in command of which the nominee joined in the civil war.

It was deemed both fitting and wise to have the reception as short as possible. The main political point left to be decided was the choice of a candidate for vice president. General Garfield was consulted as to his preference, and he considerably left the choice to the New York delegation, and General Arthur was nominated. Even while the vice presidential ballots were being recorded, the train was bearing General Garfield to Mentor.

President Garfield's Wound.

New York Tribune, interview with Dr. Hamilton.

"The ball entered the inter-vertebral space on the right side, between the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebrae, at a point very near the transverse and oblique processes—that is, obliquely from behind. It passed a little downward and forward, penetrating the body of the first lumbar vertebra, escaped from the vertebra very near its middle in front, and was found a little to the left of this vertebra, lying under the lower margin of the pancreas and nearer its posterior or dorsal, aspect than its interior, behind the peritoneum, and therefore outside the cavity of the belly. The ball was encysted, completely surrounded by a firm capsule which invested it entirely and closely, the capsule containing nothing but the ball, a grain or two of white tenacious substance attached to one point of its inner surface, which was not easily removed by the edge of the knife, and which may be found under the microscope to consist of a drop of dessicated pus, or it may prove to be the leaden stain occasioned by the oxidation of the surface of the ball. It also contained a small fragment of black material, perhaps three-quarters of an inch in length and an eighth of an inch in breadth, which under the microscope may prove to be a piece of cloth, but the exact character of which has not yet been determined. A most critical examination of the sac enclosing the ball, under a strong light and with a probe, did not disclose any connection between it and the track of the ball. Not far removed from the seat of the ball was the blood cavity, perhaps distant one or two inches, and in this neighborhood there could be felt distinctively under the finger innumerable small substances like grains of sand, of greater or less magnitude, which have not yet been submitted to microscopic examination, but which were supposed to be minute fragments of bone torn away from the broken vertebra, and thus widely disseminated in the adjacent tissues. The blood sac was behind the peritoneum, but the autopsy revealed that it had ruptured into the cavity of the peritoneum, probably just before the occurrence of death, and at least a pint of blood coagulated was found in the peritoneal cavity. The abscess spoken of in the official report of the autopsy was not in this region precisely, but somewhat more to the right, between the liver and transverse colon. No connection was discovered between this and the external wound made by the bullet, and there are no means of knowing whether it communicated with the original track at some earlier period in the history of the case or not. It may have done so and subsequently

closed, or it may have been the result of the extension of inflammation from the original track to the adjacent tissues. There was no lesion of the liver, recent or ancient, indicated in the autopsy.

"It is evident from this account that the presence of the ball in the situation in which it was found was not the immediate cause of death, as it was completely encysted, and must have long ceased to cause irritation. The small fragments of bone and the great lesion of the lumbar vertebra are the pathological facts which alone could endanger the patient's life. The lesion of the vertebra the surgeons had no means of repairing, nor could it have been repaired save by the processes of nature. The small fragments of bone (if they should prove to be such) were disseminated in the adjacent tissues certainly could not have been removed by any surgical operation. It was determined by the autopsy that the necessity did not exist for removing the ball, or, in other words, that had there been no other lesion it might have been carried for many years without causing death or even inconvenience. Still, it may be proper to inquire whether by a surgical operation the bullet could have been safely removed. If it had been arrested by the spine, or even lodged in the substance of the spinal column, possibly with a bold and very extensive dissection it might have been safely reached and extracted. It is questionable, however, whether the history of surgery furnishes any example of success under the circumstances now supposed. But the fact is that the bullet traversed the spine and lodged at a point some distance removed from it, passing miraculously through various vital structures which surround the anterior and lateral walls of the vertebra.

"The front of the spine in the region traversed and both of its sides presenting toward the interior of the belly are literally covered by important blood vessels—arteries and veins—the most important nerves of the body—the sympathetic or ganglionic system of nerves, also nerves of common sensation and motion—and by lymphatics, including the great thoracic duct, through which nutrition from the alimentary canal is conveyed to the heart. The injury of almost any one of the foregoing, excepting the nerves of common sensation and motion, would inevitably destroy life; and in the midst of this plexus of arteries, veins, nerves, and lymphatics, the surgeon would have had to carry his knife in search of a ball, the situation of which has only been revealed by the autopsy. There were no possible means of knowing the situation of the ball during life, as it gave no indications of its presence, nor could it possibly have been reached and recognized by any form of surgical probe. That death would have been immediate and the inevitable result of any such daring adventure is almost absolutely certain.

"However much we individually or collectively may have made ourselves liable to just criticism in the matter of diagnosis or prognosis, and whatever doubts may be entertained by medical men as to the propriety of the treatment in certain respects, I cannot believe that one intelligent surgeon will hereafter think that at any period in the progress of the case the ball or the fragments of bone which it sent before it could have been successfully removed; nor, indeed, that any serious attempt in that direction would not have resulted in speedy death. Viewing the case in the light of our present knowledge I am prepared to affirm that surgery has no resources by which the fatal result could have averted."

## Some Familiar Sayings.

Manchester Times.

Shakespeare gives us more pithy sayings than any other author. From him we call: "Count their chickens ere they are hatched;" "Make assurance doubly sure;" "Look before you leap;" "Christmas comes but once a year;" "Washington Irving gives us the "Almighty dollar;" Thomas Norton quiered long ago: "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" while Goldsmith answers: "Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no fibs;" Thomas Tusser, a writer of the sixteenth century, gives us: "It's an ill wind that turns no good; " "Better late than never;" "Look ere thou leap;" and "The stone that is rolling will gather no moss;" "All cry and no wool" is found in Butler's "Hudibras;" Dryden says: "None but the brave deserve the fair;" "Men are but children of the larger growth;" "Through thick and thin;" "Of two evils I have chosen the least;" and "The end must justify the means;" are from Matthew Prior. We are indebted to Colley Cibber for the agreeable intelligence that "Richard is himself again." Cowper tells us that "Variety is the spice of life." To Milton we owe "The Paradise of Fools." From Bacon comes "Knowledge is power;" and Thomas Southerne reminds us that "Pity's akin to love." Dean Swift thought that "Broad is the trial of life." Campbell found that "Coming events cast their shadows before;" and "Tis distance that lends enchantment to the view;" "A thing of beauty is a joy forever" is from Keats. Franklin says "God helps those who help themselves;" and Lawrence Sterne comforts us with the thought that "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

## Some of Garfield's Last Words.

So little of complaint or repining was heard from the sick bed of the late president, so heroic was his persistent cheerfulness, that the impression grew general that he suffered very little, and that he was not aware of the gravity of his condition. This was an error, and is calculated to detract from the true grandeur of the example which this great man has left us in his death. His sufferings were terrible and almost constant. In one of the last dreadful days at Elberon a spasm of pain seized him, when his wife was present. He tried to conceal his agony from her, but she observed he was suffering, and asked: "What hurts you dear?" He replied: "It hurts only to live!" He was courteous and cheerful to all about him, even after all hope of recovery had gone from him. Talking on the last day with Colonel Rockwell, knowing his end was near, and wondering in his manly humility, whether he had done enough to be remembered, he said: "Rockwell, I fully realize my situation;" and then after a long silence, said with pathetic intensity, "Do you think my name will have a place in human history?" To which his friend answered, "Yes, a grand one, but a grander place in human hearts." Even before the flight to Elberon he knew that he would not live, and yet he heartened and cheered everyone around his bedside with his own indomitable courage. But he did not attempt to deceive himself. When, on one occasion, he was wheeled on his bed from his own room across the hall, Colonel Rockwell said: "You have made this short journey so well, that you can easily attempt a longer one." "Yes," he replied; "it can easily expand into the long, long journey home."

## Lincoln's Death-Bed.

Regular correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, September 21, 1861.—The death of President Garfield recalls that other time when a nation was shocked by the assassination of a president.

After the death of Abraham Lincoln two pictures were painted which purported to represent the death scene, and one copy of that drawn by Littlefield belongs to Mr. Alexander Gardner of this city, the well-known photographer of army scenes and incidents. The copy is a steel engraving about twenty by thirty inches in size, and represents twenty-three figures beside that of the dying president. In the office of General Charles H. Crane, assistant surgeon-general of the United States army, hangs another picture representing the same scene drawn by another artist, who seems rather to have had in view the introduction and grouping of faces well known to the public than to produce an historically accurate picture. Mr. Gardner was kind enough to lend me his picture, and to send it to General Crane's office, where it was leaned against the wall just under the other. Before them sat two persons whose portraits are shown—General Joseph K. Barnes, then, as now, surgeon-general of the army, and General Crane, who then ~~was~~ ~~is~~ his present position. Both of them argued that in accuracy of detail—that is, as to position on the Littlefield picture was the one to be regarded as historical. In this Mrs. Lincoln is shown kneeling at the president's left with her face buried in the bed covering, while in the other picture she is not shown at all. General Barnes sits at the left of the pillow, leaning his head forward on his hand and anxiously watching the face of the dying man. Behind General Barnes stands Senator Sumner, on whose shoulder Major Robert T. Lincoln, the present secretary of war, is leaning weeping. At the head of the bed, leaning on the low rail, stands General Craig, who holds with both hands the head of the president. To the left of General Crane, just at the corner of the bed, stands Secretary Stanton, while grouped in the rear of these stand Postmaster-General Dennison, Quartermaster-General Meigs, Attorney-General Speed, Secretary Usher, and Dr. Bliss. Just in the rear of Mrs. Lincoln's kneeling figure stands the well-known Rev. Dr. Gurley, the pastor and loving friend of Mr. Lincoln. On the foot of the bed to the left sits Dr. Robert K. Stone, formerly a celebrated physician of this city, and who not actually present in the room of the sufferer, was in waiting in an adjoining room as an assistant to Dr. Bliss. In addition to this the strange coincident goes farther, as among the other medical men who, at times, were by President Garfield's bedside, and who were also with Mr. Lincoln, are Surgeon Basil Norris, United States army, and Dr. N. S. Lincoln.

Of the president of surgeons who have been in charge of President Garfield, three were at the scene of Mrs. Lincoln's death—General Barnes, Dr. Bliss, who was then in the army and in charge of an immense hospital here, and Dr. Robert Reyburn, who was then in the army, and while not actually present in the room of the sufferer, was in waiting in an adjoining room as an assistant to Dr. Bliss. In addition to this the strange coincident goes farther, as among the other medical men who, at times, were by President Garfield's bedside, and who were also with Mr. Lincoln, are Surgeon Basil Norris, United States army, and Dr. N. S. Lincoln.

ing the weary hours of the night General Crane stood leaning over the head of the bed, as shown in the Littlefield picture, holding both his hands under the back of Mr. Lincoln's head. This was done to lift the head sufficiently away from the pillow to enable the blood to flow. When the wound was clean and the breathing became quiet and easy, the head was allowed to rest again on the pillow; but on each recurrence of the labored sterterous breathing the same operation was repeated until relief came again. The room where Mr. Lincoln died was a small one in the rear building of the Peterson house on Tenth street, opposite the scene of the tragedy, and on the first floor. It had evidently been intended for a dining room, as houses are commonly built here, but was then used as a bedroom. Mrs. Lincoln and her little son "Tad," Major Robert Lincoln, Major Rathbone and Miss Harris and other friends, remained most of the night in another room near by, but made frequent visits to the bedside. Once for some time Mrs. Lincoln sat beside the bed, on the left side, with little "Tad" leaning on her arm. The boy finally became frantic with grief, and was removed by Mr. Lincoln and was not present at the last moment. Just before the end Major Lincoln was standing by the bed, when his mother, who had been told that death was near, came hurriedly into the room and, throwing herself on her knees at the bedside, buried her face over the hand of her dying husband and gave way to an intense burst of sorrow, and was so kneeling when Mr. Lincoln's spirit passed away. Major Lincoln, who was then standing just in rear of his mother and witnessing her grief, could no longer control his own feelings, and turning quickly, threw his arms around the neck of Senator Sumner, and dropping his head on the senator's shoulder, sobbed as only a strong man will under great sorrow. All those present were persons who had been brought into personal contact with Mr. Lincoln, and he, like President Garfield, was a man who excited in the breasts of those who knew him the heartiest feeling of personal affection.

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## German Game Life.

A military correspondent of the London Times, writing from Alfeld, gives the following graphic description of the camp of the Twentieth division lying on the southern slope of the Oesterwald Alps.

"Care has been taken to form a *caul* of a brook of mountain water, which was a blessing for the horses and a boon for cooking purposes; but the existence of this copious supply did not at all seem to lessen the activity of the mark-tenders, who had flocked to the bivouac ground from far and near and drove a roaring trade. Germans, as a rule, will never, in any circumstances, drink water when they can get beer. In a city like Berlin, where the drainage is bad, this is doubtless a wise choice, but in the vicinity of crystal-studded from the hills its prudence may be questioned. Entangled in the southward slope of wood-clad hills, the camp was well protected from any sudden interruption of the enemy (the 19th division) from the north. But, though close to a thick forest, the troops were refused its kindly shelter. When bivouacking they must always do so in the open, to permit of greater order, and to guard against surprises. The only comforts allowed them are a fire, their great coats, and a shakedown of straw. Around each camp fire, which is of bountiful dimensions, posts are driven in and connected by a rope, against which is built a thin wall of upright wheat straw, as a shelter from the wind, and then a thin matting of the same material is strewn all round. On this the men lie, with their feet to the fire, and sleep soundly, without a thought of cold or influenza. But when it rains it must be very nasty. When straw is not procurable, the sheltering wall, about a yard high, is formed of canvas. The officers are better off, several of them, according to their rank, being allowed a tent in common. Just outside the sleeping circle is the cooking trench, which is always excavated first by one or two men of each company, who carry spades for rifle-pit and field work purposes. Each officer has a personal attendant (one of his men), who is supposed to understand something of the culinary art. Straw has also been laid down as bedding for the horses, which, with their nose-bags and blankets, were tethered to the ring-rope. The horses of the Uhlans stood in a row, with the lances stuck into the ground at their heads, the pennions fluttering gayly in the breeze. On each stack of firearms were placed the helments and bayonets of the men ready for instant assumption, and every thing else was arranged with the utmost precision and method."

Marriage in the Fifteenth Century.

Nineteenth Century.

How were young ladies dealt with in their marriages managed in the fifteenth century? If this generation of young ladies had any notion of it, they will rejoice that they were not born to be married four hundred years ago. They know very well that if they have attended to their duty and trained up their parents in the way that they should do, they may choose for themselves, with or without discrimination as the case may be. Neither they nor their parents may have taken the view which I recollect to have heard from Mr. Rogers, that it does not much signify whom one marries, as one is sure to find next morning that it was somebody else; but though they may not be prepared to go quite this length, yet, from one cause or another, the young in their wilfulness and strength will not seldom act, and the old in their impetuosity, conceive, in such sort that they might seem not to stop far short of it. It was otherwise in the last century. Parental rigor in those days could hold its own as firmly as the parish stock; and there was but one escape—the flight to Gretna Green, a sanctuary known now only to history. The coolness with which it was sometimes resorted to may be exemplified by a quotation (given to me by a grandson of the parties) from a letter written, not, however, to the parents of the lady (for she was an orphan), but to her guardians, beginning thus:

"Gentlemen: Your unnatural behavior to your ward, Miss —, induced her, however reluctantly, to take a journey to Scotland, in

which she allowed me the honor of accompanying her."

The slackening of restraint in this century may have better results on the whole than the "unnatural behavior" of the last, but it sometimes lead to impromptu arrangements by young people, which may seem not to have been made with a sufficient sense of their seriousness. I have known of a proposal of this century by a young gentleman to a still younger lady who gave this ready reply: "Oh yes, let us be married. It will be such awful fun!" I trust that her somewhat sudden and sanguine expectations were fulfilled. I have no reason to think that they were not. But there is something to be said for taking time on such occasions, and looking before and after.

An Irving Associate.

The Biograph.

At theatres the "unexpected" very frequently happens. Mr. Pinero was once acting the part of Oliver to Mr. Irving's Louis the Eleventh, when he saw a large tree whose topmost branches extended to the theatrical heavens, and which formed a prominent feature in the rustic scene in the third act, exhibit a decided inclination to betray the unfortunate rookies which stage conditions require, and to expose the insufficiency of its fastening to the iron rod at its back. He communicated the fact in a whisper to Louis the Eleventh, who, in no way disconcerted, replied, equally sotto voce, "Hold it up, then, my boy, hold it up," and went on with the scene. Now, Mr. Pinero, not being of the Herculean strength and colossal proportions which such a labor demanded, after grappling with the tree for some moments, felt that the thing must come down, and cover the stage in its fall. He accordingly gave due warning that his strength was exhausted and the crisis had arrived. Down came the tree with a crash, Mr. Irving then bethought him of a happy idea. "Where is the Dauphin?" Louis the Eleventh asked. "I don't know," seemed the obvious answer of the disconcerted baron to this unexpected query. "Then let us go and find him" was the equally obvious rejoinder. Exund king and minister accordingly, and the curtain is rung down for a few moments during which everything is restored to its place. Arrived behind the scenes, Louis the Eleventh's only remark to his minister was, "Why the deuce didn't you hold it up, my boy?"

General Garfield's Favorite Hymn.

The following beautiful hymn was the favorite one of the late president, and whenever he visited the home of his friend, he requested it was always sung:

How bright is life's harvest,  
Why stand with mired blade,  
Until the night draws round thee  
And day begins to fade?

Why stand ye idle, waiting,  
For seasons more to come?  
The golden morn is passing,  
Why stand ye idle, dumb?

There is no shelter from the sun,  
And joy is not in the green,  
The night is fast approaching,  
And soon the clouds will come.

The master calls for heroes,  
And shall He call in vain?  
Shall sheaves lie there unmatured  
And waste upon the plain?

Mount up the heights of wisdom,  
And crush each crew low;  
Keep back no words of knowledge,  
That human hearts should know.

Be faithful to thy mission,  
In service of thy Lord,  
And then a golden chariot  
Shall be thy reward.

Individuals may wear for a time the glory of our institutions, but they carry it not to the grave with them. Like rain-drops from heaven they may pass through the circle of the shining bow and add to its lustre, but when they have sunk in the earth again the proud arch still spans the sky and shines gloriously on. —James A. Garfield.

A poet has said that in individual life we rise on stepping-stones of our dead selves to higher things," and the republic rises on the glorious achievements of its dead and living heroes to a higher and nobler national life. —James A. Garfield, 1880.

I look forward with joy and hope to the day when our brave people, one in heart, one in their aspirations, for freedom and peace, shall see that the darkness through which we have traveled was but a part of that stern but beneficent discipline by which the great dispenser of events has been leading us on to a higher and nobler national life.—James A. Garfield.

Is the Sun Hot?



The convention at Canon City was harmonious.

The south means business, as the resolutions adopted at the Canon meeting show.

The venerable Thurlow Weed believes there will be harmony in the republican ranks.

The Canon convention was unanimous in one thing, and that was opposition to Denver.

The Denver Times urges the re-election of Assessor Roberts. The Times is for low assessments and low taxes.

The News quotes what Judge Belford's remarks as to the cause of the defeat of Routt. It is a plain call for Judge Belford to affirm or deny.

Colorado Springs has the consolation of knowing whatever the result may be this fall, that she is universally considered the best location for the capital.

Telegrams report the fact that the English land bill is being discussed. The question will soon become a prominent one, and will be difficult to satisfactorily settle.

The Denver Times is for giving up all sectional discussion on the capital question. Then the Denver papers should stop publishing articles about "petered-out San Juan."

The action of Topeka in giving the contract for supplying the city with water works to contractors of this city is a compliment to the energy and talents of Messrs. Russell & Alexander.

Paperism in Paris is carefully concealed by the government, by society and by the poor themselves, but yet there are more poor people there than in any other city of its size. The total registered poor is 354,812.

Every citizen of Colorado Springs should say a word on the capital question in his business letters to different parts of the state. We have now only a little more than a month to work, and must use every energy.

It is idle to gossip concerning the cabinet changes which President Arthur is likely to make. He has said candidly that he will do nothing before the senate meets, and he has so far given no hint as to what he then proposes to do.

When Mr. Conkling found that he could not control the republican convention if he was a member and also that he could not be a member if he attended the convention, he with remarkable wisdom and statesmanship decided not to take an active part in the New York convention, and will probably stay at home with weak eyes.

If Secretary Blaine were to be sent to England and his place filled by James Russell Lowell, there would be less objection to the change. It is seldom we have public servants of the ability and patriotism of Mr. Lowell and the country would be unwilling that a re-distribution of offices should take place which shall deprive it of his services.

Canon City labored very hard and in good faith for the success of the late convention and is disappointed at the result of it. It will still have the solid support of Fremont and Custer counties with a fair following in the Gunnison. As a consolation we will say there is a precedent for putting the capital in the same city as the penitentiary. Jackson, Michigan, is that precedent.

Our republican county convention will soon be held, but there is little active interest in it, because there is no opposition to the present occupants. Mr. Hinckley has been for many years a member of the board of county commissioners during a period when our finances have been most ably and economically administered. So long as the present board will serve it should be re-elected. We may find as good men, but no better and it is not well to risk a change. Mr. E. J. Eaton, the county clerk, has been uniformly courteous, accommodating and prompt in the discharge of all his duties, and deserves the universal popularity he has. Mr. John Potter has been a reliable treasurer, and always shows a good balance sheet. Mr. McGohey is one of the best accountants in the county and his place could not be easily filled. His assessments have been made with remarkable accuracy and thoroughness. Sheriff Smith has made a good officer and faithfully attended to his duties. All these gentlemen are likely to receive a re-nomination and their administration of their several offices for the past term entitles them to a re-election.

It has been thought that there is some significance in the fact that ex-Senator Conkling carried all the New York assembly districts but one. But there is none. The management of the machine in New York City is peculiar and is likely, unless the machine is broken, to give Mr. Conkling a long lease of power there in controlling the organization. The machine consists of district associations having about ten thousand members which elect all delegates to republican conventions. New York City has 70,000 republican voters, but only 10,000 voters are allowed to participate in electing the delegates to state conventions who are to represent the views and wishes of the 70,000. Mr. Conkling has the majority of this 10,000 him, so that with less than 10,000 votes he absolutely controls the organization representing over seven times that number. So strictly is the rule carried out, that the Hon. A. D. McCook, who is a republican representative in congress from New York and of course well known in his district, was not allowed to vote at the caucus in the thirteenth assembly district, which is in his congressional district. Many other equally well-known and prominent republicans were refused a vote at that caucus, because they also were not members of the district association. Such high-handed proceedings as these are un-American. No republican caucus should be recognized as regular which refuses the vote of anyone for any reason other than that he is not a republican. There can be no excuse for throwing out the vote of the republican member of congress by a republican caucus.

#### THE CANON CITY CONVENTION.

The Canon City convention, which was held on Tuesday, was by no means a failure, though it failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was called. The convention was fairly representative of the southern part of the state, as it contained representatives from counties having two thirds of the population. It was quite evident that the action of the convention would not be made binding on southern Colorado as a whole, because the question had not been agitated sufficiently to secure that unanimity of sentiment needed. It was thought that if the south had one candidate as against Denver that it would add to Denver's vote, and possibly decide the election this fall, because no one city would control the southern vote. But if all the popular localities in southern Colorado were candidates, it would hold the vote of the south and prevent Denver from getting a majority this fall. Then there will be a second contest between Denver and some point south of the Divide which has next to the highest vote, and the convention pledged itself to support that place. This reduces the contest this fall to an informal ballot to show which city in Southern Colorado is the most popular, so that the southern vote may be concentrated in it. The city so designated will then command the support of the south with a unanimity which the candidate of the Canon convention would not have commanded.

#### THEN AND NOW.

On the 13th of this month the centennial celebration of the surrender of the British forces at Yorktown will begin at that place and continue until the 19th. All arrangements have been made, and representatives from Europe will join the American guests in making the occasion one of unusual interest. On the last day of the celebration the Yorktown monument will be unveiled. Nearly one hundred years have elapsed since the continental congress voted to erect this monument, but at last it is completed and the surrender of 8,000 British troops to the combined forces of the American and French will be fitly commemorated. The overthrow of Cornwallis was unexpected. He had been considered almost invincible, and when he at last suffered defeat at the hands of Greene and Gates, it is no wonder that the news was received with the wildest delight.

The Yorktown celebration, like other centennial celebrations, will suggest comparisons between our condition in 1781 and now. We were then in the weakest possible condition.

We were at war with the strongest nation in the world. No words of sympathy came to us from other nations except from the French.

We had no strong political organization, but were held together by articles of confederation which were soon found too weak a bond.

Our people were poor and almost discouraged by the unequal struggle we had kept up, and it was still a question whether we would succeed.

We were a nation unrecognized, poor and weak, with our independence unachieved, with no strong political organization.

Murat Halstead had an interview with President Arthur on Saturday, the result of which he publishes in an editorial over his own signature. His testimony is of particular value as his dislike of Grant and Conkling has been strong and unceasing. He says:

President Arthur is not looking well. He has the appearance of a man who has passed through great anxieties and mental suffering. There is a gentleness about him that the country does not yet give him credit for. His last parting with President Garfield, during the heat of the New York warfare, was not only cordial but affectionate. He has been greatly grieved by the story of confederates at his house while Garfield was very low. The truth about the conference was that a few of Arthur's friends, finding him despondent, thought it wise to call upon him with the view of cheering him up by lively conversation. This fact one of them mentioned.

After the death of Garfield, Arthur was hurried away to Washington, and left his personal affairs in confusion. He timed his trip to New York that it might be coincident with the vacating of the cabinet, while he could avoid the state convention.

He expressed, in the course of the conversation I had the honor to have with him on Saturday, his solicitude about the Ohio election. He referred to the importance that the October election here usually had, and said that, under the circumstances of the country, it was especially so now. I told him it would, in my judgment, do good if he would allow me to state on his authority that he took that degree of interest in the contest in this state.

He replied that there was no objection to publishing what he said; on the contrary, it would give him great pleasure to have his words repeated to the people of Ohio if the friends of the republican cause believed they would have the tendency to remove any doubts or uncertainties. Senator Jones of Nevada, whom I saw after seeing the president, expressed his gratification that the president had made the expression of opinion about the Ohio election of which I informed him, and gave his own hearty concurrence to him; adding that a still more positive and formal utterance might be had if thought desirable.

President Arthur has no word of unkindness for any one. He enters upon the discharge of his great and trying responsibilities with "mildness toward none and charity for all."

Speaking of cabinet changes he says there is nothing definite about them. He thinks Blaine will remain until December, when he will take the English mission, and that Andrew D. White or ex-Senator Frelinghuysen are likely to be his successor. Attorney General MacVeagh will not remain in the cabinet unless earnestly requested by the president to do so, because he thinks the president should have the greatest freedom in selecting his advisors. If he retires Mr. B. H. Brewster of Philadelphia, who is retained in the Star route cases, is likely to succeed him. Mr. Lincoln is likely to remain. Mr. Windom wishes to retire. Mr. Kirkwood is likely to retire by the beginning of the next session of congress. Mr. Hunt is an old personal friend of Arthur's and is likely to remain. James will remain until next June when he will retire to take a fine business position. To sum up Blaine, Kirkwood and Windom are sure to retire on the meeting of congress. Lincoln, Hunt, James and possibly MacVeagh will remain longer. These speculations have more than ordinary interest because of their sources, and as Mr. Halstead has been conversing with the friends of Mr. Arthur, they are likely to be as near the truth as any.

Mr. Nelson W. Aldrich, who has just been elected to the senate from Rhode Island was born in Connecticut in 1841. He moved to Providence some years ago and engaged in the wholesale grocery business in which he was remarkably successful. In 1872 he began to take a part in local politics and filled several offices with credit. In 1878 he was elected to congress and was reelected last year. His short political career has shown him to be a man of great ability as an organizer. With all the leading party managers for Grant, he succeeded in carrying the convention for Blaine in May, 1880. He represents the young, active element in republican

caucus.

It is not likely that Gladstone imagined for one moment that the passage of the land bill would settle the Irish question. If he, or any member of parliament believed so, they have only to recall the demonstration offered Parnell on Monday, to see that they were mistaken. The land act was necessary to right certain wrongs, and to regulate the relations existing between landlord and tenant. It is a just bill, and a valuable one to the Irish because it compels the landlord to do certain things, and because it gives tenants those rights which they sorely needed. The Irish people, and especially the fair minded, have declared they are willing to give the bill a trial, and Gladstone has been congratulated upon presenting them with it.

But the fact remains that the majority of the people of Ireland are not yet satisfied;

and they never will be contented until absolute independence is granted them. They desire to be entirely free from all English control, and it will avail nothing to have parliament introduce and pass bills of relief hoping to turn the Irish from their purpose. The issue must be met sooner or later, and perhaps it would be well for the English government to consider the question now and allow the Irish that which they will continue to demand. The land bill was passed because it had to be. Gladstone himself may have honestly desired to help Ireland, but many who voted in its favor did so because they realized the fact that something had to be done to satisfy Irish demands. The people of Ireland, and especially the agitators, know this, and they know too, that had they not continued demanding they would not have obtained even this relief. What is then the reason, they may naturally ask, why they cannot obtain independence for their country if they only keep up their agitation. Irish turbulence gained one relief and it may obtain another. The land act, too, has opened the eyes of the tenants. They have a greater sense of power than they have ever enjoyed and begin to realize the political possibilities before them. Legislative independence seems nearer to them now than ever, and with leaders determined to gain their object there does not seem any immediate prospect of the Irish question being forgotten and neglected.

What this agitation will lead to cannot be known, but some of the ablest men in England to-day see that there is a prospect of legislative independence being given sooner or later. Gladstone and Derby have both spoken of this chance but Gladstone described it as something which might occur in the far distant future. He finds it difficult to believe that it may not be so far away after all, and yet the fact of his recognizing the possibility even is proof that the English government is not at all certain what the future of Ireland is to be. Of one thing we may be certain, Irish agitators will not rest until they gain what they wish, and that land acts and relief measures of every description will not compensate the people for what they suffer under coercion acts and the law of "suspects." Ireland will not silently submit for any length of time to alien rule.

#### PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S POLICY.

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New York yesterday had its first republican convention for years representing the sentiments of the masses of the party. The machine was a terrible wreck. Not the least important event was the report of the committee on credentials which was in favor of modifying the organization in New York city. This will be the final act in breaking the power of the machine. The machine is often useful in keeping up the organization of the party, but when it assumes to be the party it should be destroyed.

The Chieftain very properly brings up the Morey letter before those papers which maintained it was genuine when the fact was patent that it was not. The News and Democrat both maintained it was genuine until after election, though Barnum's dispatches on which their statements were based were known to be incorrect. Repentance may now make them sorrowful but it is a pity they could not have shown some respect to the living Garfield. It should be a lesson to those papers which are so unscrupulous in attacking persons which are of no merit.

It may be a matter of interest to the indited Denver journalists to know that the "apple tree agent" has been to Canon City, and visited, among the places of interest, the penitentiary. The buildings are quite comfortable, work and food plenty. The warden informs us that it is the healthiest prison in the world as shown by statistics. Beside the outdoor recreations there is a good library to amuse the borders in long winter evenings. Taken all in all, it will make a very comfortable home. So cheer up.

Postmaster General James proposes to effect two reforms in his department which will be very popular. He will recommend the reduction of letter postage to two cents and money orders at half the present charges. This is the effect of the difference between management of this department on political and business principles.

According to Murat Halstead General Grant has been the violent adviser of Arthur. He insisted on the removal of Blaine, James and Robertson immediately on Arthur becoming president. This leads us to be thankful that the ticket last year was not Garfield and Grant.

The Denver News may be correct in saying that Judge Belford said Senator Hill said certain things about ex-Governor Routt. But this does not justify it in stating that Senator Hill did say those things. There ought to ways to be an authority for such statements.

George William Curtis again takes his place in the republican state conventions in New York and is cheered. This is quite a change since 1877 when Conkling made his violent attack on him.

The convention yesterday showed that Mr. Arthur's change in affairs since he was removed from the New York custom house are not greater than those in Mr. Conkling's case for the same period.

The Denver papers are making the right kind of a canvas for the capital. They have succeeded thus far in antagonizing every district in Colorado.

The New York state convention will strengthen Mr. Arthur in being just to all sections of the republican party and carrying on the reforms Mr. Garfield began.

The Denver News should be successful at least in drawing out some kind of a letter from Judge Belford.

Wonders will never cease. A New York republican convention has spoken well of civil service reform.

The Capital Question. Greeley Chronicle.

Beginning with the city that aspires to be the capital and has the least prospects of success, we would mention Canon City, where now the state penitentiary is located. This city, we can safely say, has no claim whatever on the state for further patronage, as it now has received more than either its enterprise or prospects of future greatness perits.

President Arthur has no word of unkindness for any one. He enters upon the discharge of his great and trying responsibilities with "mildness toward none and charity for all." He has made a record for character, ability, superb executive powers, absolute integrity, courage, temper, tact and good nature. Moreover, he is a gentleman, and what a good many of our presidents have not been, a citizen of the world. He is an extremely handsome man, fifty-one years of age. He is a widower, his lamented wife having been a daughter of the gallant Captain W. L. Herndon, U. S. N., who went down at his post on the Central America. He has a son and a little daughter. He has been an eminent lawyer, and when the war broke out he was on the staff of Governor Morgan. It is probable that few people now know the immense labor which he performed in equipping and sending forward the splendid quota of volunteers furnished by the state. No miserable tramped up slanders should be allowed place for a moment in the mind of any sensible man, when it is known that the merchants of this city, with a remarkable and spontaneous unanimity, demanded his appointment and opposed his removal. Abuse of such means of grounds which are rarely definite and always wholly partisan, have had their legitimate sequence in the pistol shot of Guiteau, and may possibly be mitigated while the resemblance of that deed shall last.

The plan of Russia to settle forty thousand families in the country to the south of Vladivostok, her most

Financial ability is Denver's great argument for the capital.

Even the Leadville Herald advises ex-Senator Conkling to retire to private life for a while.

The Leadville people should see that the delegation this time is for a city south of the Divide, and not for Denver.

Colorado Springs is fighting in dead earnest for the capital.—[Black Hawk Post.]

Yes, we are. It is now being realized.

The Denver Press kindly says: "Were we to select a place outside of Denver for the capital Colorado Springs would be our choice."

Denver now will have three seven day morning papers. Their enterprise should be shown now in the quality of the news and reading matter furnished as well as to the quantity.

The better sense of the country is revolting from the almost criminal charges made on President Garfield's surgeons. No sciences or knowledge could have stayed the hand of death.

The Denver Times is making the arguments for the capital purely financial. This was begun early in the campaign and abandoned. The capital will go to no city because it is rich. The state can afford to build its own state buildings.

The latest news from New York shows that Mr. Conkling has repudiated by the people of his own state. When he was beaten he uttered some sharp words about the people being with him, though monopolies and politicians had beaten him at Albany.

The Denver Tribune is right in claiming that Robertson should "stick." His own personal feelings should sink behind the great principles which his confirmation established. Mr. Arthur will certainly not blame him for following the precedent he set while in office.

The Leadville Herald thinks there is no danger of the removal of Robertson. Mr. Arthur could hardly do this and be consistent. When collected himself he declined to resign though his holding the office embarrassed the Hayes administration. He would not resign except for cause and Mr. Robertson is not likely to be expected to resign except for the same reason.

The earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande railway were the largest last month of any in its history. The state is interested in this as it will be better than anything else to invite capital into the state for investment. It is a sufficient refutation to the slander in the east that our mining interests have received a set back. The increase in business has largely come from increased mining developments.

It is probable that the coming news of importance, or rather of interest to the people will be that concerning Guitreau. But there will be, among the better class of people, a regret, and a strong one too, that his name is to be mentioned again. He has done his work and has plunged a nation and a world in grief. There is but little satisfaction in punishing him for his crime, and very many would gladly never hear his name mentioned again.

The Boulder News and Courier in the following short item, gives the principle which has guided our sister states in the location of their state capitals and which we should follow:

You can count upon the fingers of one hand the states where the capital is located at the commercial centre. The effort seems to have been to locate the capital away from the corrupting influences which generally obtain in large commercial centres.

Now the stalwart papers are sneering at certain papers by saying, "We were always Arthur men, weren't we?" We are frank to say we were not. But we can do justice to Mr. Arthur so far as he deserves it. The peculiar circumstances under which he became president made it the duty of every good citizen to give him sympathy and support. This we have done and hope to continue to be able to do.

The Boulder News and Courier is gifted with the spirit of prophecy as seen in the following bright little squib:

Little thought Zebulon M. Pike in 1806, after months of terrible privation and a weary tramp across half an uninhabited continent, that the peak which he discovered, and attempted to climb, would in less than a century cast its shadows made glorious by the rays of the setting sun athwart the capital of the grandest state, of the grandest nation the world has ever seen.

The Chieftain has the Republican in a tight place, regarding the publication of the article from the Boulder Banner on the capital question. It was the meanest sort of an attack which was republished by the Republican and News. The former endorsed it in a short editorial mention and has thus satisfied its position toward the south, and the Chieftain is making the best possible use of it. The Republican has really been generous in writing up the industrial resources of the southern part of the state, and hardly deserves the sharp criticisms of the Chieftain.

The New York Sun is shocked because President Garfield was not visited by a Christian minister during his illness. It makes it a pretext for another attack on the physicians.

This is perhaps the most absurd attack yet made. President Garfield was aware of his danger and could have called a Christian minister if he had desired it. Mrs. Garfield, a Christian woman, was always present with her husband and would not have neglected his spiritual welfare. It is well to have Christian ministers at the death bed of a murderer even if not requested, but no such need existed in the case of Garfield. His life prepared him for death. The consolation which he needed could be obtained without the medium of minister or priest. The criticism of the Sun is founded on the old notion that there is some special efficacy in the prayer or ceremonies of a priest at a death bed. Had Mr. Garfield lived in the middle ages he would have asked for a priest to administer the sacrament, but he did not. He had a faith of his own which was sufficient.

President Arthur gives another good reason for the country to have confidence in him. He heartily seconds the efforts of the Garfield administration in prosecuting the Star Route thieves. This will disappoint many stalwarts as they expected that the Garfield reformers, James and MacVeagh, would be dismissed from the cabinet and then Dorsey and Brady who worked so hard for the nomination of Grant at Chicago would be whitewashed. The Star Route thieves made a valiant fight for Conkling against Robinson, but President Arthur does not regard it as a reason for him to be grateful.

Last year when the republican primaries were orderly and well conducted, and kept open long enough to give every man a vote, they were denounced by the Tribune. This year, according to the News, the fourth ward primaries were kept open fifteen minutes. Is this true?—Leadville Herald.

The Herald ought to have seen enough of the News' policy toward the republican party of Arapahoe this fall, not to accept as gospel truth its version of the caucus. We fear that it must have obtained some of the misinformation on which it based its attacks on Senator Hill, General Hamill and other leading republicans, from a similar source.

"If Mr. Arthur will take a friend's advice he will select a first class cabinet and then give his appointing power a short rest, except for the purpose of filling vacancies as they may occur. If, however, he should happen to make a speedy change in the New York custom house nobody could blame him, because he is personally committed to the belief that Robertson ought not to have been appointed in the first place."—Globe-Democrat.

The above is a sample of many of the suggestions given to Mr. Arthur by the stalwart organs which we criticised yesterday. If Mr. Arthur were to take such advice he would speedily take his place by Johnson, Tyler and Fillmore, who were party traitors without being patriots.

The "Memoirs of Lamartine" have lately been published, and have been favorably received by some reviewers. Lamartine wrote his "Memoirs" when near the close of his life. We have not seen the volume yet, but if the author confined himself to a description of the early scenes in his life, and if he has written with his accustomed vigor about the people he has met and the places he visited in his wanderings, the "Memoirs" will be interesting reading. The life of this man was an exciting one, and if in his old age, after he had become reconciled to what had happened, he has written of people and events without passion and without prejudice the volume will be valuable. We can hardly expect, however, that one so full of egotism as Lamartine was would ever forget himself and write without passion, or without speaking too often of his views at the time which he describes.

The severest criticism yet made upon ex-Senator Conkling is by Mr. F.W. Whitridge in the International Review. Mr. Whitridge is one of the young New York reformers that Mr. Conkling has so frequently sneered about. Mr. Whitridge certainly gets even with those sneers. He makes a very close examination of Mr. Conkling's congressional career, going even into the committee room. As a result he finds that the great statesman his service in the house of representatives and in the senate since 1859 did not originate in one of the many great measures of war times and of those growing out of the war. The only measures which he did originate were of minor importance and three in number. One was a trade mark law which was declared unconstitutional as soon as it came before the courts. The other two were amendments to old laws relating to the election of United States senators and titles to land along the line of railroads. His great speeches were all of a personal character defending Mr. Grant or Mr. Arthur. This articles pricks the bubble splendidly. It shows that Mr. Conkling has no claims to statesmanship. His twenty-three years service were practically useless to his state and country. His countrymen are beginning to appreciate this fact.

President Garfield was a Christian man in the best sense. There was no cant about him and his religion was not of that superficial sort which sticks out like a red necktie. But it was a religion which entered into all his relations in life and permeated his being. It made his life pure, his motives grand, and his intercourse with men gentle and sincere. The Christian world may answer the sneers of unbelievers who claim that the religion of Christ does not make man better, by pointing to the life of Garfield. The noble character and life, for which the whole world respects and mourns him, were thus noble because he followed the lowly Nazarine. His manliness was the Christian manliness which Thomas Hughes has so eloquently pointed out in his "Manliness of Christ." Men like Jorgersoll, who scoff, unconsciously pay the highest possible tributes to the invigorating healthful influence of Christianity by their glowing tributes to a character which was formed and moulded by its teachings and founder. Mr. Garfield did not often make what is known as a public profession of his faith. He rather let his life give the testimony. But occasionally he did speak as in the following letter which will be read with interest:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1864.  
Dear Cousin Henry.  
Henry, this public life is a weary, wearing one, that leaves one but little time for that quiet reflection which is necessary to keep up a growth and vigor of Christian character; but I hope I have lost none of my desire to be a true man and keep ever before me the character of the great Nazarine. I hope you will remember me in your prayers. Your affectionate cousin and friend.

J. A. GARFIELD.

The South and Garfield.  
Chicago Inter-Ocean.

At the tone of comment in the southern papers is an illustration, the southern people regarded the late President Garfield very much in the same spirit as did the people of the north. They certainly were in close sympathy with him during his illness, and many of them came to honestly and openly endorse his character, and to concede his abilities and integrity. These people are as prone as the people of the north to talk now of Garfield's broad sympathies, generous impulses, and marked characteristics.

## GARFIELD'S POLICY AND ARTHUR'S DUTY.

Of course, in its anxiety to find fault with Arthur, the Colorado Springs GAZETTE takes exceptions to the demand that he shall be given the same chance that was afforded Garfield. The GAZETTE says that he must take up the work left undone by Garfield, but like all the papers that talk so glibly about "Garfield's policy," fails to say what policy Mr. Garfield developed. It is respectfully submitted that Mr. Arthur was elected by the same republican party that elected President Garfield, and if he carries out the principles of the republican party every one in the country will be satisfied, with the exception, perhaps, of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE.—[Leadville Herald.

It is easy to say what Garfield's policy was, though certain stalwart papers are trying to create the impression that Garfield had not developed a policy so that Arthur is untrammelled by anything handed down from Garfield's administration. Some points developed by Garfield's administration pertinent to the present occasion are as follows:

*First.* That Mr. Conkling is not the republican party.

*Second.* That Mr. Conkling was not to control the patronage of New York state for his own personal advantage. In this a republican senate and a republican New York legislature supported him, and the people of New York state are showing their support by electing anti-Conkling delegates to the republican state convention.

*Third.* That every element of the party contributed to the victory a year ago, and half breeds as well as stalwarts should be recognized in the cabinet.

*Fourth.* That congress should adopt legislation which shall not make the tenure of minor offices dependent on the executive will.

*Fifth.* Vigorous prosecution of the star route and other thieves.

These are some of the points which Mr. Garfield's administration has developed as a party man which the new president must respect, as they have been endorsed by the party at large, and particularly in President Arthur's own state.

We again repeat that Mr. Arthur did not enter upon the presidential duties in as free a way as Mr. Garfield did. The latter was elected to the office by the people and the latter was not. He is president by virtue of the constitution and not by the will of the people. The convention at Chicago representing the republican party of the country unquestionably would not have nominated a man of Mr. Arthur's affiliations and record had it conceived that he would be called upon to succeed Mr. Garfield. This was shown also in the day or two after Mr. Garfield was shot. Mr. Arthur had then been engaged in a bitter war against Mr. Garfield, and was lobbying in New York for the return of Conkling. Under the circumstances the bitterest and most unjust criticisms were made on Mr. Arthur, for it was feared that he would immediately restore Mr. Conkling to power and overthrow whatever Mr. Garfield had done. This fear had good grounds, because at the time the fatal shot was fired, Mr. Arthur was actively supporting a clique waging war on Mr. Garfield. But his delicate behavior after the shot was fired and the delicate sensitiveness he showed to the attacks made upon him led the country to believe he would recognize the fact that the party and country were with Mr. Garfield in the right he had waged upon him, and he would honorably try to carry on the policy Mr. Garfield had inaugurated. The country felt no shock beyond deep sorrow in the death of Mr. Garfield because of this confidence. We do not believe this confidence is misplaced. We think he has shown too great delicacy not to recognize the fact that he is in the presidential chair by virtue of the constitution and not because the people in either alike lose the respect of the general community. To be a city politician here is to be despised by half the population.

## ARTHUR'S FRIENDS.

The Men Who are Closest to the New President.

And Who Doubtless Expect High Honors at His Hands.

Their Personal, Social and Political Characteristics.

From a Boston Herald Correspondent.

NEW YORK, September 24, 1881.—The controllers of the republican machine in this city are looking up at a clearing sky, in which the new president is the sun. Over against the receding clouds of Conkling's downfall they see the brightest kind of a rainbow of promise, caused by Arthur sunshine. They are blithesome. They skip for joy. A thunderbolt out of these auspicious heavens would paralyze them. A refusal by Arthur to put them into power would be just such an unexpected clap. "What?" cried a politician, to whom the bare suggestion was astounding. Chester A. Arthur go back on Bliss, and Rollins, and Lydecker, and Van Wyck, and—Had his breath lasted long enough to add the names of Murphy, Root and French, he would have thereby included the eight men who may be fairly called President Arthur's social and political chums, who undoubtedly expect preferment now at his hands, and who would take it gladly. Conkling's claim is of a different character, and is generally understood; but these eight are almost unknown to the general public, except as some of them have been noted as Arthur's companions since the death of Garfield. Here in New York they stand low in the estimation of those who judge them by the political bad company they meet. To understand this it must be borne in mind that the republican local management is as disreputable as the democratic, and that those who are concerned in either alike lose the respect of the general community. To be a city politician here is to be despised by half the population.

GEORGE BLISS,

for example, is lumped with the rest in respectability's disfavor; yet he is a gentleman, learned, able, and too wealthy to be within reach of money temptation. He stands foremost in character and ability among Arthur's intimate friends, has all along been his confidant and adviser, and it will be surprising indeed if he does not go into the new cabinet. Bliss is a stout man, of medium height, with a full face, remarkably light complexion, and hair which, though now tinged with gray, was formerly so flaxen that when he was private secretary to Governor Morgan, he was popularly known as "Morgan's tow-headed boy." He comes of an old Massachusetts family, Springfield being his birthplace, and is about fifty. He is a Harvard graduate, and a lawyer of great ability. His professional practice is largely in insurance cases, and he is the attorney for several leading companies. He is said to be worth \$1,000,000, partly from inheritance and partly by his own accumulation through labor and lucky investment. He is a politician from love of politics, and not for pecuniary gain; and he is a partisan of partisans, despising all democrats and all but decent republicans. He believes in political machinery, but detests some of its important parts, such as the ward heelers, who may be said to constitute the balance wheel. He is independent in this regard, and has broken repeatedly with nominations which he deemed unfit. For instance, Barney Biglin was given the machine nomination for alderman last year. Barney is a bar-room loafer, a trifle lower in the social scale than the average of our common council; but he had done the party.

VALUABLE DIRTY SERVICE,

and his claim for office was allowed. But Bliss bolted the nomination, supported the anti-Garfield democratic candidate and defeated Barney. In a ringing speech, he said that the republican party in this city was run by "the Jakes and the Johnnies, the Mikes and the Barnes," the allusions being to Biglin and three other men as types of the lowest of politicians. He is fearless and aggressive. As a member of the governor's staff during the war he had charge the maintenance and transportation of troops in this city, and it was then that he formed a friendship with Arthur, who was a quartermaster-general. His services at that period are said to have been honest and valuable. He has been an excellent United States district attorney. He is a charter member of the Union League club, and a frequenter of its house, where he is popular and influential. He is the author of "Bliss' Annotated Code," and of several works on insurance law. He has traveled extensively abroad, and has some linguistic acquirements. He has been an organizer in his party, and therefore cognizant of dirty political work; but has probably done none of it, and has repeatedly disown it. He is independent in this regard, and has broken repeatedly with nominations which he deemed unfit. For instance, Barney Biglin was given the machine nomination for alderman last year. Barney is a bar-room loafer, a trifle lower in the social scale than the average of our common council; but he had done the party.

STEPHEN B. FRENCH,

is Arthur's boon companion. He used to be a merchant at Sag Harbor, L. I., and dabbled in politics there, serving one term as treasurer of his county. He was not successful in business, and in 1879 Arthur brought him here to make him a police commissioner. A new deal in heads of departments had been arranged between Mayor Cooper and the political chieftains, and the naming of one member of the police board was given to Arthur, who chose his Sag Harbor friend. French had been the appraiser of the port under Grant, and lost his office when John Sherman turned Arthur out of the collectorship. He is something over fifty, has a white mustache, is stout, and below the average in height. He is not brilliant, mentally or morally, and is set down as a politician for what he can make. The present police commissioners are popularly regarded as having extracted all possible profits from gambling houses, street cleaning and disreputable resorts. Still, French may be as pure and guiltless as any. He is credited with fair ability, is tolerably educated, and may be justly sized up as too small for a cabinet position. It would surprise nobody if he got the collectorship. He is essentially a different man from Bliss, and

ELIJAH ROOT

is quite as different from either. Root is a young lawyer of thorough culture, striking ability and high ambition. He has for several years been practising law in partnership with Willard Bartlett. His age is not more than 35, if so much, and he is rather a hand-some fellow, with sufficient self-confidence to

enable him to employ all his brain on any occasion. He ran for judge of the court of common pleas last year and was beaten. He did not do much in a political way until lately, and his intimacy with Arthur is not of long standing. Socially, his connections are pretentious, and his friends regard him as bound to make his mark whenever he gets the opportunity—say as attorney-general. His recent activity in local politics has thus far yielded him no office, and no distinction except that of being the most gentlemanly among the actual workers. Probably he contented to begin low down in order to rise the more surely and solidly.

DANIEL G. ROLLINS

is our district attorney, by appointment, to succeed the late Benjamin K. Phelps, whose first assistant he was for a number of years. Rollins is a small, active man of 35, with a good round head, no airs, and really remarkable ability as a public prosecutor. He has expected the nomination this fall for the office he now holds, but may get something better from Arthur, though it would have to be something pretty good to be more valuable in dollars. He has been a rather clean-sweeping subject, notably in suppressing a few phases of gambling and in closing some infamous public resorts; but in politics he was Phelps' aid-camp during that politician's later career, and is a faithful worker in the machine. Phelps was a half-fail fellow crony of Arthur's, and it may, without impunity, be said that, were he alive, he would sustain the president in the tolerant policy toward champagne which will surely prevail at the White House. Rollins is a Yale graduate, thoroughly respectable in his personal conduct and relations, quite popular among lawyers, and an able schemer in politics. His intimacy with Arthur arises from political associations, and is based principally on mutual interest. Rollins' brains are of a superior quality, and he uses them as Arthur directs, receiving political preferment in return. Enough has already been written to show that Arthur's companions are of varied sorts, and this is illustrated further by

THOMAS MURPHY AND PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, who are alike only in a desire for office. Tom Murphy became too well-known as Grant's collector at this port and familiar friends everywhere to require fresh description. He is a big, illiterate, good-humored, common-brained man of 55, and looks like an Irish comedian. He has lost the fortune which his country yielded him, and needs an office badly. Arthur has stood at a bar often with Murphy, probably, than with any other friend in the world. Pierre C. Van Wyck, though quite close a friend of the president, wouldn't drink in a bar-room with anybody. He is an eminently respectable gentleman of 60, and has been in office ever since the republicans came into federal control; but his positions have always been by appointment, and he is unknown to the public. He is now in the internal revenue service, but something bigger will be given him—just what, there would be no use in guessing. The expectation here is that all of the cabinet, except Windom and Lincoln, will be ousted, and that Conkling and Bliss will go in, leaving the men whom I have described to be provided otherwise. Windom will be retained in order to assure the mercantile world that there will be no change of financial policy, and Lincoln because he has all along been a good deal of a Conklingite. The same reasoning puts James out because he turned against the stalwarts. As for the custom house and other federal patronage in this city, big slices will go to the 21 out of the 24 assembly district machine leaders who stood by Conkling in the fight. Those whom I have spoken of constitute the immediate circle of Arthur's friendship, and with them must be placed

JOHN R. LYDECKER,

who may with equal reason have great expectations. He was Arthur's deputy in the custom house, and with him was turned out. He had long held appointive offices, but has not fared well since, though now in the assembly. He is a good-looking six-footer of 56, and a most faithful chum of Conkling. On the night of Garfield's election, there were gathered in a private room of the republican state committee at the Fifth

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Mr. Harry Lee is the authorized collector and editor for the Gazette Publishing Company.

No claims are allowed against any employee of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday morning.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,  
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Saturday's Daily.

There is not a block in the northern part of the city in which several new residences are not being erected.

Mr. Stanley Wood has sold his cottage on the corner of Weber street and Platte avenue to Mr. J. W. Hardin.

Messrs. Mason and Wright, of Vermont, will be at Colorado Springs on October 20th with a car load of choice merino rams.

The next term of the district court will convene in this city on Monday, November 7th. The grand jury has already been drawn.

More deeds and conveyances have been recorded at the county clerk's office during the past month than in any other month in the history of the county.

Mr. S. Greenway will, in his capacity of sheep inspector, visit the various sheep men of El Paso county during the month of October. All sheep men are expected to be in readiness as no excuses will be received by Mr. Greenway.

Mr. A. E. V. Strettell will build a handsome double store on Pike's Peak avenue, where the building now occupied as a museum is located. Those on the look out for stores soon can lease the building at any time from Captain DeCoursey.

The Nevada avenue crossing of the Denver & Rio Grande track is not as dangerous now as it has been. The hill to the left of the road as you go to Cheyenne Cañon has been cut away sufficiently to allow the drivers of conveyances to see the track for some distance. Approaching trains can now be seen without difficulty.

Mr. Charles Wallace is again in the city after having spent the summer in the Kebler Creek district. Mr. Wallace is half owner of the Little Grant mine which is showing an exceedingly well considering the amount of work that has been done on it. Mr. Wallace says that they will continue work on the mine during the winter.

The Bon Ton mine in the Rock Creek district, owned by Messrs. H. R. Fowler, W. H. Houghland and Jim Otis, of this city, is looked upon as being a very valuable property. We were yesterday shown some mineral taken from this claim, which shows up well. The close proximity of the Bon Ton to the celebrated Hightide mine, owned by the Comstock company, of Nevada, is a big feather in its cap. The owners of the Bon Ton have already been offered a good price for their property but declined to take it.

Mr. A. S. Welch returned from Denver last night, where he went to secure the Melville troupe for one night at the Opera house in this city. He found it impossible, as the company had arranged to appear in Kansas City directly after the close of the Denver engagement. Mr. Welch says that Mr. Bush made every effort to secure the company for this city but failed. Mr. Bush goes east Monday to make engagements for the season, and will take special pains to make engagements for Colorado Springs for all first class companies.

#### STEEL WORKS.

A New Hotel to be Opened for the Employees Next Tuesday.

Says the Pueblo Chieftain of yesterday: "The new Steel Works hotel will be opened on Tuesday next by Major L. M. Dunn. Yesterday our ranger was taken through the new building, which has all the modern improvements, and is one of the best completed hotel buildings to-day in the county of Pueblo. The new building is four stories in height, and is divided as follows: On the first floor are the reading room, billiard room, barber shop, ten-pin alley, ice room and wash rooms. These rooms are all supplied with hot and cold water, as well as all the other rooms in the house. On the second floor are the office, dining room, two private offices, kitchen, store room, laundry, wash room and cloak room. All of the rooms on this floor are large, and will be completed in a neat and tasteful style. A broad staircase leads from the office to the third floor, which has twenty-three single and two double rooms. The upper story, which is called the attic or dormitory, will have twenty-five beds in the rooms which have been divided by a partition. The sleeping apartments are all large rooms, and are well ventilated. The main washing room, which is situated on the second floor, has seventeen wash bowls, which are constantly supplied with hot and cold water. The kitchen is large, and contains one of Vans' large and best ranges. All vegetables are to be cooked by steam. The plumbing and gas fitting reflect great credit on Mr. Fleming & Co., the gentlemen who had this work in charge, as does also the carpenter work, which was done under the supervision of Mr. A. Pearson. The building is to have a large porch and veranda on the east and south sides, and when fully completed and opened will be a great benefit to the town."

STUDENTS.

The ice Evangeline company is the coming attraction at the opera house.

Leavitt's gigantic Mural company have been booked to date in Colorado Springs about Christmas time.

What has become of all the horsemen with their trotters? We have not had a good trotting or running race in some time.

Manager Welch informs us that Fannie Louise Buckingham will probably produce Mazeppa in the opera house in about two weeks.

Mr. Parkinson, of Monument, was in the city yesterday. We understand that Mr. Parkinson intends advancing his claims as a nominee for the county superintendency of schools.

Sheriff Walt Smith is confined to the house with a serious attack of dislocated wrist. He attributes the cause to the approaching election. Too much hand-shaking will frequently result disastrously.

Considering the lateness of the season the Miner Boys base ball club of Irwin have concluded not to come to Colorado Springs. It is to be regretted that the D. & R. G. boys could not have another interesting game before the season closes.

Workmen began yesterday morning to lay the side track from the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande to the proposed site of the new hotel. It will take but a day or two to complete the track when work will be commenced in earnest. All material to be used in the construction can then be laid upon the ground without any carting.

#### From Sunday's Daily.

OUT WEST.

Denver now has three morning and four evening papers.

The Silver Cliff policemen are to have new uniforms.

A telegraph line is being constructed from Durango to Fort Lewis.

The Colorado wheat crop for 1881 is estimated at 1,500,000 bushels.

The profits of the Robinson mine is at present estimated at \$200,000 monthly.

Trinidad will not be represented at the capital convention at Canon City to-day.

There are hundreds of acres of genuine clover and timothy grass in North Park.

The bullion yield for the Butte mining district for the year 1881 will be \$6,000,000.

Ninety thousand pounds of wool was sold at Trinidad last week by one sheep owner.

The Denver and Rio Grande coal shed in Durango are 280 feet long with a roof 42 feet wide.

All of the Denver morning dailies will, in the future, publish papers every day in the week.

The Denver board of trade will take an excursion to Omaha about the 10th of this month.

Mr. Frank C. Gandy has been renominated for district attorney of the seventh judicial district.

A burglar has been arrested at Leadville, who carries his burglar tools in his wooden leg.

A humane society similar to the Denver organization will be established in Leadville.

Forest fires are raging in North Park and about six thousand acres have already been burned over.

Thirty-seven thousand dollars worth of eastern tickets were sold at Durango during the month of August.

On October 25th, the next session of the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias will be held in Denver.

Trinidad is to have a street railway. The right of way has already been procured from the city council.

Thirty-nine deaths occurred in Leadville during the month of September and 49 during the month of August.

The Prairie Cattle company, with which the late earl of Airlie was connected, had a capital of \$3,000,000 to invest.

Four Americans and eight Mexicans compose the grand jury at the next term of the district court at Trinidad.

A new theatre with a seating capacity of over 600 has just been opened at Durango by Messrs. Marshall & Pencil.

The fifth annual meeting of the Congregational association will meet at Greeley from October 5th to 9th, inclusive.

In Northern Colorado 1,900 sheep, out of a herd of over 2,000, died from the effects of eating a poisonous milk weed.

The citizens of South Pueblo have voted to issue \$15,000 worth of bonds for the purpose of building a new school house.

The Alamosa Independent is authority for the statement that one stroke of lightning killed 750 sheep near that place.

A new coal mine has been opened in Horse Cañon, near Durango, from which a superior quality of coal is being taken.

The Emilie Melville opera company will leave Denver this morning for Kansas City, where they will open a week's engagement.

The money stolen by Burton at the time of the Del Norte stage robbery will be refunded to the persons from whom it was taken.

A well executed counterfeit quarter of a dollar is being circulated at Central City. The bogus coin is somewhat difficult to detect.

A contract has been let by the Colorado Coal and Iron company for the sinking of a fifteen hundred foot artesian well at the steel works in South Pueblo.

Two years ago a Fort Collins man purchased a farm in that vicinity for \$2,000. This year he raised \$3,000 worth of wheat and was offered \$5,000 for his farm.

The Duke of Sutherland must have been exceedingly well pleased with the western country, for he has invested in different ways \$1,000,000 west of the Missouri.

The Horticultural Society.

The El Paso County Horticultural society held the first meeting of its second season last evening in the council chamber in the opera house. As the notice was not general the attendance was not so large as usual, nevertheless the discussion was exceedingly interesting. President Parsons was in the chair. The president called attention to a new fruit journal that he had received, called Green's Fruit Recorder, published at Rochester, New York. Major McAllister spoke of the condition of his strawberry beds, saying that he never knew them to look better at this season. Mr. Cosson gave the names of quite a number of the newer varieties of strawberries that he believed should be tried here. He stated that he had a large bed of Bidwells from which he expected good results next year. He was inclined to think that the Longfellow was one of the best berries that has ever been grown. Major McAllister said that his attention had been frequently called lately to a native cherry, popularly known as the sand cherry, that grows well on the plains east of the city, but which has been domesticated by one or two of our people with great success. It grows on bushes like the currant, is very prolific, and when fully ripe is of excellent quality. He hoped to have something quite interesting to report upon the fruit at an early day.

The Philocallian society, of which Miss Ely was a member, have adopted the following resolutions:

In view of the loss we have sustained by the death of our friend and associate, May Ely, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to her,

Resolved, That we hold in remembrance the cheerfulness, energy and amiability of her life among us.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with her parents in their great sorrow.

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our grief and sympathy be forwarded to the parents of our departed friend by the secretary of this meeting.

STUDENTS.

The ice Evangeline company is the coming attraction at the opera house.

Leavitt's gigantic Mural company have been booked to date in Colorado Springs about Christmas time.

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

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From Wednesday's Daily.

## WHITE RIVER UTES.

After Getting Their Money They Return to Their Favorite Colorado Haunts.

A Story as Told by a Member of the Commission Which Went to Utah.

A gentlemen who accompanied the commissioners' party to Utah to pay the White River Utes their money has just returned to Denver, and in conversation with a Republican reporter told the following interesting story:

"About the middle of the month," said he, "the White Rivers, numbering about six hundred, some one hundred and fifty of whom were braves, arrived at Uintah, under the command of Colorow, Faby and Wash. They began to show their discontent at once, and held two pow-wows on the day of their arrival. The chiefs were not present on the first day, but on the day following Colorow attended the council. On the day before the commissioners gave the Indians their money, while Mr. Meacham was at the Thornburgh agency, at the junction of the White and Green rivers, a man named Taylor, an interpreter who accompanied a party of Uncompahgre Indians on their way to Thornburgh, brought the startling announcement to Uintah that the Indians were preparing to make a raid and massacre every member of the party. The cause of this bloody desire on the part of the Indians was a rumor set afloat by one of the petty chiefs of the Uncompahgres. This report was to the effect that the commissioners did not intend to give them their money; that it had been promised them merely as a blind to induce them to leave Colorado. Their antipathy to Colorado men was strong; they would have nothing to do with a Colorado man because they believed he intended to cheat them.

Taylor, the interpreter, very fortunately learned of the plot in time to warn the commissioners, or a massacre would probably have taken place. Colorow was sent far, and to him the commissioners denounced the report that the Indians were to be cheated as false, and promised that they should be paid their money next day. Colorow talked to his braves and showed that he had unlimited influence over them by inducing them to give up their scheme to raid the camp and wait peacefully until the next day for their money. Mr. Meacham returned the next day and paid the Indians their money. Twelve thousand dollars was divided among them. The entire amount was in silver dollars, which had been conveyed to Uintah in two kegs. The Indians knew where this money was concealed, and intended to take possession of it after they had killed the commissioners. It is said that the Indian who fired the blood of the White Rivers by the report that they had been fooled into leaving their country was one of the Uncompahgre chiefs who took an active part in the Meeker massacre. He knew what he said was untrue, and there is no doubt that his only object was to instigate the White Rivers to join the Uncompahgres in an uprising.

The Uncompahgres told Commissioner Meacham that he was a Colorado man, and that they didn't want anything to do with him, and threatened to scalp him if he did not at once leave the Indian country. Mr. Mears took his departure, and with an escort of two men started for Uintah, from which place he proceeded to Fort Bridger, where he took the train for Salt Lake. He returned to the Thornburgh agency with Captain Hawkins and his command.

"As soon as the Utes had got their money they began to talk about going back to Colorado. Forty-eight hours after Commissioner Meacham had paid out the \$12,000 in silver, there were only thirty Utes of the six hundred in the tribe remaining at Uintah. The others were on their way to their old home at White river. They had a good many objections to the new Utah agency. They said the grazing was not good, that the hunting was poor, but the main, though not often expressed, objection was that there was 'heat gold in Colorado. Uintah no good!'

Silver Cliff at the first discovery there. But he was early driven thence by a vigilance committee, and went to Rosita. He was one of the smoothest correspondents who ever held a pen, and wrote to the New England newspapers, to New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Atlanta and St. Louis papers under as many varied nom de plumes; always telling of the rush of prosperity at Rosita, of the stupendous fortunes daily realized, of the vast schemes under way—at the head of which those letters always placed E. A. Egglestone. The result was that every mail brought him money for investment, and he rarely let a victim go without two or three additional contributions. He, meantime, located claims everywhere, careless as to the ground they covered—regardless alike of veins or their absence and of former locations of the same ground. He simply pulled up and carried off or burned or defaced such stakes as occupied ground he wanted. He gambled constantly and was seldom sober. In a drunken spree he or one of his companions shot a miner to death one evening just at dusk. There was very little doubt as to his guilt, yet there was a doubt. The man murdered was but recently from the east, led to Rosita, and there defrauded of all his money by Egglestone. Egglestone was arrested and sent to jail in Pueblo in May, 1879. In September of that year, he so far succeeded in convincing a couple of men in this city of his entire innocence and of his anxiety for trial and certainty of acquittal that they went on his bond and secured his release from jail. But it was a decided case of misplaced confidence. He lingered near Silver Park till the week prior to that fixed for his trial, when he left the country without leaving his future address. Judgment was entered against his bondsman for the full amount of the bond, \$6,000, and they at once set about a search for him, but without success until this summer, when he was identified in the person of Hugh Marshall, down in New Mexico. A requisition was procured and one of his bondsman went down and arrested him. Egglestone denied his identity whenever a third person was present, but admitted it when only his captor and himself could hear him. He employed an attorney to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus* in every county he should be taken into and instructed him to delay hearings in every case as long as possible. The result was that a delay of two days was ordered by the first court taking hold of the case, that the prisoner might have time to send for witnesses who could swear to his identity as Hugh Marshall during all the time that Egglestone was in the Pueblo jail. When the morning of the day fixed for the hearing came Egglestone was gone, having escaped in shackles, which were subsequently found near the place where he had been locked up. After that he was heard of no more until the following letter was received in this city. It is dated at New Albuquerque, N. M., September 1st, and was shown to the Times reporter on Saturday evening:

"I wonder if you will be as much surprised as I was to hear that that rascal Egglestone is dead? Well, he is, beyond a chance for doubt. He was killed by the Indians while with a party he had joined for the purpose of driving the Indians into Old Mexico. I saw Mrs. Egglestone here and knew her. She is called Mrs. Marshall; you know he went under the name of Hugh Marshall here. I knew her, of course, on sight, and when I heard them say that her husband had been killed by the Indians I at once made inquiries and found out it was so. I saw a letter from a James White at Fort Wingate, in which he told who all had been killed of their party, and Hugh Marshall was one of them. It seems that Egglestone had gone down there after his last escape, and joined the party to fight the Indians. I afterward saw a man named Chas. Prescott who was one of the party and was wounded. He lives at Baker's ranch. He told me that Hugh Marshall was killed, that he saw him shot, but he never knew that Marshall was not his name. I pointed out Mrs. Egglestone to him and said I knew her at Pueblo as Mrs. Egglestone, but he said he had known her and her husband for more than a year as Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Marshall."

### County Commissioners.

The county commissioners met again yesterday morning at the court house and transacted some unfinished business, after which they visited the county jail in a body. They report that upon investigation the jail was found to be in its usual good condition. The general city purposes, \$800 on the dollar, interest on water bonds and sinking fund, 5¢ county tax, 6 mills on the dollar.

General school tax, 2 mills on the dollar. Town of Manitou, 8 mills on the dollar.

One dollar will be charged for each 25 feet of frontage water pipe, as well as \$1 for military poll tax.

A special school tax was also levied on the various school districts, as follows:

Dist. No. 1.....	2 mills	Dist. No. 11.....	4½ mills
" 2.....	1 "	" 15.....	5 "
" 4.....	1 "	" 20.....	6 "
" 8.....	15 "	" 25.....	2 "
" 9.....	2 "	" 30.....	5 "
" 10.....	1 "	" 35.....	2 "

Wool Market.

Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., of Boston, send us the following condition of the Boston wool market for the week ending September 30:

The total receipts of wool at this port during the past week comprise \$219 bales domestic and 13 foreign, against 3,752 bales domestic and 437 foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1881, comprise 150,892 bales domestic and 22,929 bales foreign against 256,186 bales domestic and \$6,803 bales foreign for corresponding period of 1880.

The sales for the week comprise 2,117,684 lbs. of domestic fleece and pulled and 357,000 lbs. of foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 2,474,684 lbs., against 3,731,472 lbs. and 6,219,500 lbs. for the two previous weeks' transactions.

The sales, as collected from the several sources and given in detail below, show a slight business as compared with previous weeks, the decrease over the last week being 1,256,788 lbs., and over the previous week of 3,744,819 lbs. The principal decrease has been in domestic wool, of which 1,689,053 lbs. were sold less than a week ago, and in foreign the decrease has been 168,000 lbs. The largest decrease has been in California spring, of which 372,000 lbs. were sold less than last week, the total sales being 155,000 lbs. this week, against 537,824 lbs. last week.

A week ago the sales of Texas territory wool amounted to 875,000 lbs., but they foot up 509,100 lbs. this, or 366,000 lbs. less. The largest sales of any particular grade of wool were of Texas, territory, etc., as have been for previous weeks. The sales of unwashed wool were about the same this week as last, or 264,555 lbs. this week against 272,788 lbs. last. The sales of Ohio were 169,000 lbs. less than last week, of Michigan 118,000 lbs. less, of combing and delaine 65,000 lbs. of unwashed wool 8000 lbs., and of pulled 173,000 lbs. The only increase occurred in scoured wool, of which 62,000 lbs. were sold more than the previous week, or 220,000 lbs. in all. In for-

ign wool the decrease has been light, or only 168,000 lbs. This is due to the transactions reported last week in Montevideo, 500,000 lbs. on private terms; while this week the sales are but 150,000 lbs. Other sales in foreign carpet and Cape wools offset the decline in the sales of Montevideo, and the difference in the business of the week in foreign wool over the previous week is trifling.

### MARBLE.

#### Rich Discovery at Maysville.

The South Arkansas Miner says: A few weeks ago George Partridge, of this city discovered what he supposed to be a ledge of marble in Cree's camp, about five miles west of the city. He kept the discovery to himself and procuring a few specimens sent them to Denver where they were strongly tested with acids and by fire and found to be genuine marble and of a very excellent quality. Some of the specimens were polished with most satisfactory results, and Denver parties realizing that a marble quarry in Colorado was a bonanza, immediately made propositions to purchase and a certain interest was disposed of, simply to get capital for the successful working of the property. The quarry is now owned by George Partridge and J. S. Painter of this city and some parties in Denver. A shipment was made on Wednesday of this week which will thoroughly prove the character of the marble, when the work of getting it out and shipping it in large quantities will be begun and pushed with all possible vigor during the winter. The freight on marble from Vermont to Denver is about \$70 per ton, which alone would give an immense profit, not considering the superior quality and immense quantity of the marble to be found in this quarry."

#### El Paso County Schools.

Mr. J. P. Easterly, county superintendent of schools, gives the following list of schools now open in the county:

District.	Teachers.
No. 2, Wadefield.	Miss Vina Bressen
4, Hall's.	Miss Mary Smith
5, Monument.	C. S. LeBaron
7, Sunview.	Miss Mary Vella
8, Fountain.	Miss C. Augustine
9, Curtis.	Miss Kendall
10, Irvine's.	Miss Anna
12, Cheyenne.	Miss L. L. Bush
14, Florissant.	Mr. C. H. Black
15, Manitou.	Miss Maggie Kelley
17, Four Mile.	Miss Hathaway
20, Edgerton.	Miss Anna Steiger

The list above given does not include the schools of Colorado Springs.

Mr. Easterly reports that the schools in districts Nos. 16, 19, 2, 18 and 28 have not yet opened, but preparations are being made to have them opened between now and Christmas.

The schools in districts Nos. 6, 21, 25, 26 and 27 will not be opened until spring.

Signal officer Jones reports that deer are very numerous in the vicinity of the peak.

Alderman J. E. Wheeler has been elected a member of the First National Bank to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father.

United States Representative William M. Springer, of Illinois, was in the city yesterday. He is registered at the Colorado Springs hotel.

It is very probable that a series of three games of base ball will be played shortly between the Denver & Rio Grande club of this city and the J. B. Orman club of Pueblo.

Fannie Louise Buckingham is drawing exceedingly large houses at Denver to see her friend of Mazeppa. She is supported by an excellent company and is said to have improved much in her acting since her last visit to Colorado.

Messrs. H. R. Fowler, A. E. Mook, S. B. Westerfield and R. R. Crawford will build four residences adjoining each other on North Weber street. They will all be fronted with one lawn. Work has already been begun on Mr. Crawford's house.

Sheriff Spangler of Arapahoe county passed through the city on the morning express yesterday with six prisoners in his custody destined for the penitentiary at Canon City. Their sentences vary from eighteen months to ten years.

It is with regret that we learn of the departure of Dr. Tucker from our midst. Since taking up his residence here Mr. Tucker has proved himself to be not only a gentleman in every respect but also an honor to the profession which he represents. He contemplates returning to his home in Missouri in about a week.

Yesterday's Denver Republican states that Charles E. Hunter, representing himself to be the business manager of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE, was a caller at that office. The man who ever he was undoubtedly imposing on the profession for he has not, neither did he ever have, any connection with the GAZETTE.

Captain Burnham came down from his ranch in the mountains yesterday afternoon. He identified the jewelry found in the possession of the tramps arrested on Sunday as belonging to him. In all about \$75 or \$100 worth of property was taken from his house. The tramps will be brought up for a hearing before Justice Bentley this morning.

Chief Engineer Pixley returned from his eastern trip on the owl train yesterday morning. He was present at Garfield's funeral services at Cleveland and says that he never saw so many people gathered together before his life. While in Chicago Mr. Pixley purchased the new jumper for the J. M. Sigafus hose company and it is now in transit. He says the new cart is a beauty and the boys cannot help but be proud of it.

Mr. Crear, the collector of tolls on the Pike's Peak trail, reports that his receipts for the months of June, July and August from visitors to the Pike averaged \$15 per day. This only includes travelers on horse back. Thus it will be seen that during those months 1,350 people visited the Peak mounted on horses. Signal Officer Jones estimates that fully as many more accomplished the ascent on foot, making in all, 2,700 visitors to the summit of that old landmark for the three weeks above named.

Orders have been issued by the agents of the various trunk lines forbidding their agents from taking any more high explosives on trains. Colorado will have to manufacture her own explosives in the future.

From Thursday's Daily.

## COLORADO COLLEGE.

Some Information About the College Societies.

Numerous Other Facts of Interest Concerning that Institution.

The constitution of the new literary society is short enough to admit of publication:

### ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as "The Colorado College Literary Society."

### ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. Any person who signed the call for the meeting held in the college chapel September 16th, 1881, may become a regular member of this society by paying a fee of fifty cents and signing this constitution by noon of September 30th, 1881.

SECTION 2. Any student of Colorado college may become a regular member on the following terms: His or her name must be proposed in writing at a regular meeting by at least two regular members; not earlier than the next succeeding regular meeting the candidate must be elected by an affirmative vote of at least three-fourths of the members present; the person elected must pay the initiation fee of twenty-five cents, sign the constitution and appear at a regular meeting within two weeks of its or her election.

### ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The officers of this society shall be a president, a vice-president and a secretary, who shall also act as treasurer. They shall perform the duties usually performed by such officers.

SECTION 2. The president and vice-president, together with one other person who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner as the officers mentioned in the preceding section, shall constitute an executive committee. The executive committee shall attend the annual meetings of the society.

SECTION 3. The election of officers and members of the executive committee and of regular members shall be by ballot.

SECTION 4. The regular election for officers shall be held at the last regular meeting in September, December, and March. Vacancies shall be filled at the next regular meeting after their occurrence. Officers shall begin their duties at the next regular meeting after their election, except that officers elected to fill vacancies shall begin their duties at once.

### ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. This constitution may be amended, suspended, or repealed at any regular meeting by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting, provided that notice of the proposed amendment, suspension or repeal shall have been given in writing by not less than two members at least one regular meeting previous.

SECTION 2. The regular election for officers shall be held at the last regular meeting in September, December, and March. Vacancies shall be filled at the next regular meeting after their occurrence. Officers shall begin their duties at the next regular meeting after their election, except that officers elected to fill vacancies shall begin their duties at once.

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SECTION 8. The election of officers and members of the executive committee and of regular members shall be by ballot.

SECTION 9. The election of officers and members of the executive committee and of regular members shall be by ballot.

SECTION 10. The election of officers and members of the executive committee and of regular members shall be by ballot.

The Silver Cliff branch of the Denver and Rio Grande is now completely repaired and trains will begin to run regularly over that part of the road.

Charley Durkee is the happy man this time and a marked advance in the price of hardware may be looked for. It is a girl and was born on Monday night.

The Denver Opera company will, in a few days, begin the rehearsal of the first two acts of Stanley Wood's opera, *Brittle Silver*. Mr. Wood will personally superintend the rehearsals.

Mr. John Potter has purchased what is known as the Humphrey lot on North Tejon street, for which he paid \$4,000. He will erect thereon a handsome and commodious residence.

From what we can learn Colorado cattle are in a better condition this year than they have been for some years past. A well known cattleman said in conversation with a GAZETTE reporter yesterday that he had never seen fatter cattle on the Colorado plains.

Messrs. Clement & Russell, of this city, have been awarded the contract for the construction of the north and south wings to Colorado College, and work will be begun on the foundation walls to-day. The foundation will be of Colorado City stone, and the main structure of Castle Rock stone with Manitou stone trimmings.

It is a week ago to-day that Mr. D. Wilmer, a resident of Denver, left the Cliff house, Manitou, for the Peak, since which time he has not returned. He was seen on Saturday by one of the guides and it is supposed that he was then on his way back. As he was a sufferer from heart disease some are inclined to think that the disease was aggravated by the light atmosphere causing his death in some out of the way place on the trail. Efforts are being made to organize a relief party to go in search of him.

The two tramps who were arrested on Sunday last were brought up before Justice Bentley yesterday morning and gave the names of Frank Hollins and John Dean. The charge against them was that of grand larceny.

As jewelry stolen from Captain Burnham's house was found in their possession, the evidence against them was almost conclusive. The judge bound them over for appearance at the next term of the district court in the sum of \$300 each. Neither of them being able to pay that amount they were committed to the county jail.

Canons City Convention, Special to the GAZETTE.

CANON CITY, October 4.—The convention to agree on the capital site met this afternoon, and after effecting a temporary organization and appointing committees, took a recess until five o'clock.

The convention again met at five o'clock and effected a permanent organization by election of Q. D. Parsons president and G. P. Robinson secretary.

Adjourned until evening.

At the beginning of the evening session G. Q. Richmond, of Pueblo, introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, A large number of counties south of the divide are not represented in this convention by proxy or otherwise; and

Whereas, It is our belief that the permanent seat of government will not be fixed at the approaching election in November; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that it is not wise to designate any particular locality in Southern Colorado for the location of the capital but that this convention recommend that each locality vote as they choose, and that hereafter when the question of locating the capital shall be submitted to the legal voters of the state of Colorado, we pledge ourselves individually and collectively to use our best endeavors and all legitimate means for the place which shall be designated as the competitor of Denver under the law.

The resolution called forth an animated debate. Richmond, of Pueblo, Blake, of Chaffee, and others favored it, and A. G. Peabody, of Cañon, and Colonel Montgomery, of Custer, earnestly opposed it. The resolution was carried by a vote of 48 to 20, Lake, Chaffee, Gunnison and Pueblo voting aye, and Custer, Fremont, Park and Ouray, no.

The convention had a total representation by delegates and proxies of seventy-six out of the one hundred and fifteen in the call. The convention was unanimous against Denver, and considered the resolution the wisest course.

From Friday's Daily.

The republican county convention will meet in this city one week from to-morrow.

Mr. John Stanley, sr., left yesterday for Gretna, Louisiana, where he expects to remain till next April or May.

Mr. A. D. Davis started for his ranch on the Arkansas yesterday with 2,000 pounds of tobacco to be used for dipping purposes.

Captain M. L. DeCoursey yesterday sold the Bon Ton restaurant property owned by Mr. L. R. Allen to a New York gentleman for \$4,000.

County Commissioner Husted who has been in attendance at the meetings of the board in this city for several days past left for the south yesterday morning.

The Denver and New Orleans road is filing numerous right-of-way deeds with the county clerk. Mr. F. E. Hill received \$1,500 for the right-of-way through his ranch fifteen miles east of the city.

Messrs. Wills & Hale advertise for two or three houses for removal. Any one desiring to get a fair price for buildings which they are thinking of removing will do well to call upon them.

Mr. B. Lowe, of the Republic, is still absent at the east. He will dispose of his business interests at Atchison, Kansas, and in the future make Colorado Springs his permanent residence. During Mr. Lowe's absence Mr. C. J. Roberts, of the Magnet, has charge of the local department of the Republic.

Messrs. Charles Hallowell and John Potter have gone to Pueblo on important business.

The Young Men's society will meet at Kenney's restaurant this evening at eight o'clock. It will be a business meeting of considerable importance to the members, and a full attendance is desired.

Mr. A. Z. Sheldon returned yesterday from a several weeks' hunting and fishing expedition in the mountains. He brought home with him 200 fine trout. He says that trout are diminishing in number in the Colorado streams every year.

Should to-day and to-morrow prove pleasant the members of Grace church Sunday school will have a basket picnic at Cheyenne Canon to-morrow. They will go to the cañon in carriages, leaving the church at 8:30 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Mr. W. B. Sherman, the surveyor, came up from Placer yesterday where he has been for some time past engaged in constructing tramways, etc., for the Colorado Coal and Iron company. This company is operating a large iron mine at this point.

Colonel Kittridge came down from his ranch at Four Mile yesterday, and will remain in this city for several days. He says that he has cut 200 tons of hay this year. It is of a much better quality than that which was cut by him last season.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Williams, of Manitou, started a herd of forty horses yesterday for Kansas where they will graze them during the winter. Mr. J. L. Rand had charge of the herd and will drive them across the plains to Kinsley. They look upon this as being by far the cheapest method of wintering stock.

A relief party consisting of Dr. Davis and several other citizens of Manitou started yesterday morning for Pike's Peak in hopes of finding some trace of Mr. Wilmer, the man who has now been missing over a week. They returned to Manitou last evening without ascertaining the least clue to his whereabouts.

The Congregational church choir under the leadership of Prof. R. L. Kent has kindly consented to go over to Manitou this evening and give a concert for the benefit of the Manitou Congregational church. Readings will also be given by Miss Julia Darrow, of Chicago, and Mrs. Rand, of Bellevue cottage, Manitou. After the exercises refreshments will be served.

Mr. F. A. Weston, the architect, says that more houses are now in the course of erection in Colorado Springs than at any other time in its history. Mr. Weston has just completed plans for a new residence to cost \$6,000, to be erected for Mr. Judson Bent on the corner of Monument street and Nevada avenue. Mr. Weston will also prepare plans for the new water works building to be built at Topeka, Kansas.

Messrs. Lang & Allen, the government contractors at this point, have completed their work here and yesterday received their checks of Postmaster Price. Immediately passes were purchased for the east. On Monday, the 24th, they sail for Europe, and while abroad will inspect the postoffices of Great Britain and the continent, with a view to improving the architectural beauty of the office here and furnishing points for the new capital building.

During the coming week the Capitol Pavement Co. will lay their pavement in front of the opera house. We are informed that this pavement has been adopted by the United States government as superior to all others and over 300,000 feet of it laid in the capital grounds at Washington, D. C. Also that it was laid about the New York city postoffice in 1875, and is still intact. This company has been laying pavements in Denver for the past three months with very satisfactory results. They have laid pavements in a number of prominent places there and are now preparing to lay it about the Tabor Opera House. Needing pavements as we do, our citizens will undoubtedly watch with a great deal of interest the character of work done by this company.

#### GUILTY CONSCIENCE.

The Jewelry Stolen from Mrs. Hopkins Last July Returned to Her Through the Postoffice.

Last July the GAZETTE published an account of the robbery of Mrs. Hopkins by masked men during the absence of her husband at Manitou. It was looked upon at the time as being the most daring robbery ever perpetrated in Colorado Springs. The officers although they worked persistently on the case for some time, were unable to arrive at any clue which would in the least aid to the identity of the thieves. Yesterday morning the mailing clerk at the postoffice while engaged in taking the mail from the drop box in the office came across a small package done up in brown paper on which there was no address.

Upon being opened the package was found to contain a watch, parts of a neck chain and a finger ring. Deputy Sheriff Dana, who happened to be in the office at that time, was shown the jewelry and he at once identified it as that stolen from Mrs. Hopkins. As further means of identification the name of Lizzie Fish was engraved on the inner side of the watch case. This was known to be Mrs. Hopkins' maiden name. The jewelry was at once taken to Mrs. Hopkins and she claimed it as her property, although it was found to be in somewhat of a dilapidated condition to what it was when taken from her. The cases of the watch were indented and tarnished, showing plainly that it had seen some rough handling.

The chain when taken was a long neck chain with gold clasp and breastpin attached. All that remained when returned was the brooch and about six inches of the chain.

The South Pueblo Populi is the name of a new daily paper which is to be issued in Pueblo in about ten days.

Fourteen hundred dollars reward has already been offered for the capture of Burt Remington, the murderer of Charles Nachtrieb.

The preliminary examination of Andy *Harkinson, alias "Pittsburg,"* for the murder

#### REAL ESTATE.

Transfer of Property for the Past Seven Weeks Amounts to \$193,126.

No Such Figures Ever Before Reached in the History of Colorado Springs.

The sales of real estate in the county of El Paso for the last seven weeks as taken from the county records by M. L. DeCoursey real estate agent, aggregate \$193,126, of which Colorado Springs alone stands credited with \$159,677.

In the history of the county or city no such figures have ever before been reached in a similar period of time. Of the purchases made very few, comparatively, have been for speculative purposes.

Generally they have been made for investment as income bearers or for building purposes.

Houses for rent are scarce, and our capitalists are making ready to supply the long-felt want.

Prices of city property have advanced considerably during the last month, but the advance seems to be warranted by the steady increase of our population, and the consequent increased demand for places to live in or build upon.

In the same period of seven weeks, government patents for 12,757 acres of land have also been filed for record with our county clerk.

Following is the summary of recorded sales for the time named:

Sales of Colorado Springs property.....	\$159,677
" Manitou property.....	6,855
" Colorado City property.....	1,162
" Monument property.....	65
" Fountain property.....	65
" Country property.....	25,282
Total:.....	\$193,126

#### LITERARY AND MUSICAL.

The Entertainment to be Given at the Opera House To-morrow Night.

To-morrow evening the Young People's Society of Grace Episcopal church give a musical and literary entertainment in the Opera House for the benefit of the rectory fund. The best amateur talent in the city will take part in the entertainment, and it promises to be one of the most enjoyable events of the season.

Miss Shellabarger, whose name occupies such a prominent place upon the programme, comes with numerous letters of commendation from such influential persons as General Oglesby, late United States senator from Illinois, General Jesse Moore, of Illinois, Jennie F. Willing, of Chicago, and others, all of which speak in highest praise of her abilities as an elocutionist. While not wishing to be considered a professional, she has yet appeared before critical audiences, filling Wesleyan and Union halls in Boston, earning and receiving their hearty approbation. These successes were subsequently repeated in Chicago and other parts of Illinois. We are assured our people will accord a hearty reception to Miss Shellabarger, and hope the Opera House will be crowded upon the occasion of her debut in Colorado Springs.

We are desired to state that a grand piano has been secured for the occasion, which will add greatly to the effectiveness of the musical selections.

A last opportunity to hear Prof. Murray is afforded, as he leaves for California on Monday next.

Below we give the programme as arranged for the evening:

PART FIRST.

1. Overture— <i>"Der Postillon von Longumeaux,"</i>	Franz Heil and Gen. H. G. Thomas.
2. Tenor Solo— <i>"Dear Little Heart!"</i>	Millard Mr. E. P. Stevens.
3. Recitation.....	<i>"Tom's Little Star,"</i>
4. Vocal Duet— <i>"Night in Venice,"</i>	Arditti Mrs. Eldredge and Mr. Stevens
5. Recitation— <i>"John Maynard,"</i>	John B. Gough Miss Alice Shellabarger
5. Zither Solo.....	Selection from <i>"Il Trovatore,"</i> Mr. George R. Kroning.
7. Song— <i>"Das Erkennem,"</i>	H. Proch
8. Recitation— <i>"Robert of Lincoln,"</i>	Bryant Miss Alice Shellabarger

PART SECOND.

1. Piano Solo— <i>"Qui Vive!"</i>	Ganz Frau Held.
2. Recitation.....	From "As You Like It" Prof. Murray
3. Song— <i>"Als Schuscht!"</i>	Rubenstein (b) Rubenstein (d) R. Schumann Herr Held.
4. Sleep-walking Scene.....	From Macbeth Miss Alice Shellabarger.
5. Zither Solo.....	Midnight on the Olin" Mr. George R. Kroning.
6. Piano Duo— <i>"Nocturno,"</i>	H. Marchner Frau Held and Gen. Thomas.
7. Recitation.....	"Too Late for the Test!" Miss Alice Shellabarger.
8. Trio— <i>"O, Memory!"</i>	Henry Leslie Mrs. Eldredge, Miss Marston and Mr. Stevens.

#### OUT WEST.

A gang of expert and skillful burglars are operating in Leadville.

Forty dollars have been raised at Trinidad for the Garfield monument fund.

Pink eye is the name of a new horse disease which is now prevalent at the east.

The average daily shipment of coal from El Moro now reaches forty cars per day.

One man in the vicinity of West Las Animas has this year put up 5,000 tons of hay.

The military companies of Denver will visit the special fair at Boulder on next Saturday.

All washouts on the Southern Pacific road have been repaired, and trains are again running regularly.

The Denver papers have become involved in a dispute over the relative merits of Fanfare Louise Buckingham.

The South Pueblo Populi is the name of a new daily paper which is to be issued in Pueblo in about ten days.

Fourteen hundred dollars reward has already been offered for the capture of Burt Remington, the murderer of Charles Nachtrieb.

The preliminary examination of Andy *Harkinson, alias "Pittsburg,"* for the murder

Will. L. Visschers, of the Cheyenne Sun, is lecturing through Wyoming and Northern Colorado.

John Ott, the murderer of Robert H. Lytle, in Illinois, in 1869, was arrested in Leadville on Wednesday. He was identified by an imperfect finger.

The Denver board of trade will send delegates to the National Industrial convention which will be held at Cooper institute, New York, on November 29th and 30th.

of Henry Latimer at the steel works on Sunday last is now in progress at Pueblo.

Quillian Morgan, an employé at the coal bank near Walsenburg, was shot and killed on last Sunday night. A man by the name of Loftus is supposed to have done the shooting.

#### A GOOD SHOWING.

Receipts of the Colorado Springs Postoffice for the Year Ending Sept. 30th.

Postmaster Price who has recently completed his annual report to the postoffice at Washington kindly furnishes us with the following figures of interest:

Receipts for year ending Sept. 30, 1881.....	\$19,903.32
Number of money orders issued.....	5,575
Amount " " paid.....	78,542.00
Number of " " paid.....	3420
Amount on " " registered.....	62,425.00
Number of registered letters received.....	426

There is probably not in the United States a city the size of Colorado Springs that can produce figures equal to these while there are many cities of a population of ten thousand that cannot surpass them.

According to the rules in force in the post office department an office with receipts of \$20,000 per annum from the sale of stamps, newspaper wrappers, etc., is entitled to a carrier system. It will be seen that the receipts for this office fell but \$6.48 short of giving us the delivery system. The amount of money sent by money orders exceeds by \$16,117 the amount received by orders. The report as a whole is a very large one, and is a fair indication of the life and activity that prevails in our city.

In the same period of seven weeks, government patents for 12,757 acres of land have also been filed for record with our county clerk.

Following is the summary of recorded sales for the time named:

Sales of Colorado Springs property.....	\$159,677
" Manitou property.....	6,855
" Colorado City property.....	1,162
" Monument property.....	65</td

## COLORADO COAL.

The Rich Coal Lands of Gunnison County.

Back Diamonds Equal to Any in the World.

From the Gunnison News-Democrat of the 30th we take the following in reference to the extensive coal fields of Gunnison county:

That the Gunnison country is marvelously rich no one who has paid the slightest attention to the subject can doubt, but as time goes on and new discoveries are made it becomes more and more apparent that but a small part of its wealth is yet known. In fact the section is a constant surprise to everyone. Already enough has been found to prove it one of the richest in the world, but so far the surface has scarcely been scratched. It is rich, not in one thing, but in many. Its silver mines alone are sufficient to give it a world-wide reputation, but when to this is added thousands of acres of fine grazing lands, rich iron mines, and inexhaustible fields of coal, the greatness of its future can well be imagined.

These coal fields have been known since the country was first settled, but new and wonderful discoveries are constantly being made, and the coal interest now promises to be second only to the silver industry if indeed it does not surpass that. The principal coal fields so far discovered are at Mount Carbon and Castle mountain, on Anthracite creek, and in the vicinity of Crested Butte. The only anthracite coal known until recently was along the creek bearing the same name, and that was supposed to be the only locality where it could be found. However this idea has been exploded by recent discoveries in other places.

Perhaps the best known coal region in the county is that about Crested Butte. The town is one of the oldest in the county. It lies in the valley of the State about eight miles east of Irwin and thirty miles north of Gunnison. Up to the present time it has been of slow growth as compared with others in the county, but it is now coming to the front and promises to equal an importance that was scarcely dreamed of a few years ago. The present population is not over three to four hundred. Early in 1879 a smelter was erected there by Howard F. Smith. This was done at a time when not half a dozen mines had been discovered in the county, but for reasons known only to providence and Mr. Smith it has been allowed to idle up to the present time.

The town was laid out by Messrs. Howard F. Smith, Wm. H. Holt and George H. Holt, and it may be added, has been run by them ever since. They constitute the town site company, and have had the general management of the town affairs. They have recently organized a water company which is really the town company under another name, and propose to spend three thousand dollars in supplying the citizens with water. On the mountain southwest of town is a natural reservoir and this will be put in shape and kept filled with water by means of a ditch from Coal creek, and from them it can easily be distributed to all parts of the town. Considerable work has already been done on this, and when the plan is fully carried out the place will be as well supplied with water as any town in the mountains.

There are no mines in the immediate vicinity of the town and its chief reliance is on the coal lands in the neighborhood. These are extensive enough, however, to make it a point of considerable importance. Just to the edge of town to the south and west rises the mountain where the first coal discoveries were made. This lies in three veins, one above the other, and is one of the finest coking coals found in the country. The upper vein is the widest, being fully seven feet, the next is about four and a half, and the lower vein is between five and six feet. These veins crop out on either side of Coal creek for a distance of several miles.

Passing over the mountain north of Coal creek the valley of the State is reached, and here again other coal lands are found. Up to a short time ago the coal was supposed to be the same as the lands already opened on Coal creek nearer town. The land on either side of State river was all taken up for a distance of several miles and just enough work done to show that there was coal there, but not sufficient to prove its nature, and the owners jumped to the conclusion that, as the coal was bituminous on the other side of the mountain, not over a mile or two away, it must be the same here also.

Much of this land has changed hands since first found and but a small part of it is now owned by the original locators. The first claim to the left going up the valley of the State was located by Messrs. Bowman and Stearns. They picked around here and there but failed to find anything of much value. Finally, one day Mr. J. H. Bowman was crossing the land and stooped to take a drink out of one of the numerous springs which dot the mountain side. As he leaned over he noticed small particles of coal which were being washed out by the water. Taking a pick he began digging away, and within a couple of days had exposed a vein several feet in thickness. He did not go in on this and therefore had no idea of the importance of his discovery.

The largest company operating in the Crested Butte district, however, is the Colorado Coal and Iron company. This was formed about two years ago by a consolidation of the Central Colorado Improvement Co., the Southern Colorado Coal and Town Co., and the Colorado Coal and Steel Works Co. It operates the Canon City coal banks, which are the largest producing mines in the state, the El Moro Coal and Coke Works and the coal mines at Walden's.

At present employs about eighteen hundred men in its different enterprises. This is the same company that is putting up the mammoth steel works at South Pueblo of which one blast furnace is finished and others in course of construction, and the company will keep building until it has five or six. These steel works is the only enterprise of the kind west of the Mississippi river, and when completed will give employment to fully three thousand men.

In addition to the coal lands at Crested Butte the company also owns some anthracite veins on the south fork of Anthracite creek.

All the company's coal lands in this county are in charge of Mr. J. K. Robinson. The lands on Coal creek can be worked from two openings, one at each side of the creek, and the owners claim they are the only coal lands there that can be worked from a water level. Mr. Robinson is now working about thirty men on two veins. These are about sixty feet apart. The upper vein is about six feet thick and the lower one four and a half feet. Both are clear coal without slate or other unmerchantable parting of any kind. At present the men are employed in running mine entries and air courses on each vein on the south side of the creek, and putting up buildings, laying tracks and erecting chutes, so that everything will be in readiness to begin taking out coal regularly as soon as the railroad arrives. The working force will be increased to one hundred and fifty men and Mr. Robinson expects them to be in a position to take out three hundred tons a day if necessary.

So perfect is this as a coking coal that no extraordinary processes are necessary, simply piling it on the ground covering it with a thin layer of coal dust and setting fire to it being all that is necessary. This has done away with the bother and expense of extensive coke ovens. The first pit of coke, about one hundred and twenty-five tons, was fired last Wednesday.

The main entries are now in about three hundred feet.

The company will soon lay off an addition to Crested Butte on their own lands to the north and west of the town, to be known as the Coal Miner's addition. Mr. Robinson is also working twelve men on the anthracite lands on Anthracite creek.

Col. Holt, the McCay brothers, Rush Warner and a number of other parties also own coal lands along this creek. Nearly every prominent man in Crested Butte is more or less interested in the coal lands there. In fact the man who doesn't own at least a quarter section of land is not thought to amount to much. Coal is the one topic that interests everybody, and since the anthracite discovery the people there look forward with confidence to the future of what they are pleased to call the Pittsburg of Colorado. That it will fully meet their expectations may be questioned, but that it is bound to be a place of much importance no one can doubt.

## LITERARY.

## THE CENTURY COMPANY'S MAGAZINES.

With the October number the first series (of twenty-two volumes) of Scribner's Monthly is completed and with the November number a new series will be begun under the title of "The Century Magazine." The publishers of the "Century" will be the same, and although many may regret to see the familiar name of Scribner supplanted there is no reason to fear after noticing the promises of the Century company that the new magazine will not continue to be one of the best ever published.

The October number which is now published, excels in the excellence and variety of its reading matter and in the beauty and perfection of its illustrations. The opening article is most timely and gives much interesting matter concerning "Old Yorktown." Charles Warren Stoddard writes of "Primeval California," and his article is illustrated most ably by Julian Rix. The poet-banker, E. C. Stedman, has a second paper on "Poetry in America," and Junius Henri Browne discusses the great Italian actor Ernesto Rossi, who is already on his way to this country. John Muir, the California naturalist, contributes a second paper on "The Coniferous Forests of the Sierra Nevada," and Eugene Schuyler continues his history of Peter the Great.

All the articles we have mentioned are beautifully illustrated, and the other papers of poetry and prose are up to the usual standard of the contributions to this magazine. One paper in particular by Walter A. Burlingame, "A New Phase of Napoleonic History" is of particular interest as it reviews the life and literary work of Pierre Lanfrey, the French scholar who published shortly before his death a life of the first Napoleon. This work is noticed at some length in the paper by Mr. Burlingame who believes that the estimate formed of Napoleon by M. Lanfrey, an estimate that places the emperor in a new and unfavorable light, is correct. Mr. Burlingame also shows that the Memoirs of Metternich and Madame de Remusat, published after the work of Lanfrey prove that he was right in his judgment of the man. The article is well written and interesting.

The other departments of the October Scribner are as attractive as ever and the poetry, by various writers is rather better than usual.

The October number of St. Nicholas Magazine is fully as interesting as any numbers prior to the revolution, but will give the largest place to statesmen of the period between the revolution and the civil war, so far as arranged. "Alexander Hamilton" will be prepared by Henry Cabot Lodge; "John Quincy Adams" by John T. Morse, Jr., the editor of the series; "John Randolph of Roanoke," by Henry Adams; "James Madison" by Sidney H. Gay; "James Monroe" by Daniel C. Gilman; "John C. Calhoun" by Dr. H. von Holst; "Andrew Jackson" by William G. Sumner; "Henry Clay" by Carl Schurz; "Albert Gallatin" by John Austin Stevens; "Patrick Henry" by Moses Colt Tyler; and "Benjamin Franklin" by Thomas W. Higginson. Lives of Jefferson, Webster, Sumner and others are also expected.

Among the good things of this number is a story, a real old-fashioned fairy story by Frank Stockton entitled "The Castle of Birth" with illustrations by E. B. Winslow. Mr. Stockton has told his story most entertainingly, and if the adventures of goblins and giants do not please the St. Nicholas readers we will be very much surprised. Rositer Johnson concludes his popular story of "Phaeton Rogers," and it ends "just as the boys and girls would wish." Margaret Johnson has some bright verses on "The Crow's Nest." Julia Jones furnishes an illustrated fairy story, "Thor and the Giant Skrymir;" and Felix Oswald concluded his account of "Nature's Wonderland" by taking his young readers up the river Amazon.

But the articles we have mentioned do not include one-half the good things contained in St. Nicholas. There are stories and poems by such writers as Celia Thaxter, Mrs. Dodge, Susan Cooper, Wm. O. Stoddard and others. And when these names are mentioned it is needless to say that the children will find good reading enough to last for many days.

For sale by E. P. Howbert & Co.

NOTES RECEIVED FROM PUBLISHERS AND GATHERED FROM EXCHANGES.

Roberts Brothers will soon publish "Hecuba," a novel by Miss Shaw, the author of "Castle Blair."

"Plutarch's Essays," with a preface by Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., and an introduction by Ralph Waldo Emerson, are just published by Little, Brown & Co.

The third and concluding volume of the letters of Charles Dickens is now in the press, and will appear in October. Charles Scribner's Sons will be the American publishers of the work.

Porter & Coates will soon issue a beautiful edition of "The Bells," by Edgar A. Poe, illustrated with twenty-two engravings from original designs, drawn expressly for the book by eminent artists.

"The Candle of the Lord" and other sermons by Rev. Phillips Brooks is the title of a volume which contains 21 discourses preached by the rector of Trinity Church, Boston, at various times and upon different occasions.

An early book from the press of Messrs. Appleton & Co., which will be likely to be read with peculiar interest, is entitled "In the Brush; or, Old-time Social, Political and

Religious Life in the Southwest," by the Rev. Hamilton W. Pierson, D. D.

The poet and diplomat, Lord Lytton ("Owen Meredith") is pictorially and critically treated in the current number of the Critic. His career in India is briefly sketched, and something is said concerning the charges of plagiarism recently revived in connection with "Lucille."

Messrs. Appleton & Co. will publish in the course of a few weeks, a very important and exhaustive work on Florida. The full title of the book is as follows: "Florida for Tourists, Invalids and Settlers; containing Practical Information regarding Climate, Soil and Productions; Cities, Towns and People; Scenery and Resorts."

The new edition of Bayard Taylor's "Library of Travel," in attractive binding, of this entertaining series is now issued. The work has always been in demand, and is almost invariably one of the first chosen in making lists for town and school libraries. Each volume is complete in itself, and contains, first, a brief preliminary sketch of the country to which it is devoted; next, such an outline of previous explorations as may be necessary to explain what has been achieved by later ones; and, finally, a condensation of one or more of the most important narratives of recent travel, accompanied with illustrations of the scenery, architecture, and life of the races, drawn only from the most authentic sources. Published by Chas. Scribner's Sons.

A report being current that Jefferson Davis' "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government" has not sold well in the south, we have the authority of Messrs. Appleton & Co. that the new series will be the same.

A report being current that Jefferson Davis' "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government" has not sold well in the south, we have the authority of Messrs. Appleton & Co. that the new series will be the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of the 4th judicial district of the state of Colorado, I, W. B. Foster, administrator of [REDACTED] the county of El Paso, at Colorado Springs, this 23d day of September, A. D. 1881.

J. E. MCINTYRE, Clerk.

J. L. Williams, Attorney for plaintiff. wk-1-4

## Code Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, ss.

County of El Paso.

In the district court of said county, in the 4th judicial district of Colorado, Martha C. Woodruff, plaintiff, against Edward P. Woodruff, defendant.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting:

To Edward P. Woodruff, defendant, above named, who are hereby required to appear in this action brought against you, by the above named plaintiff in the district court of the 4th judicial district of the state of Colorado, in and for the county of El Paso, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after service of your process upon you within this county, in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.

The said action is brought to dissolve the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant. Cause—desertion, non support and habitual drunkenness. Plaintiff asks for the custody of minor children, as will fully compensate for the loss sustained by her.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of the 4th judicial district of the state of Colorado, I, W. B. Foster, administrator of [REDACTED] the county of El Paso, at Colorado Springs, this 23d day of September, A. D. 1881.

W. B. FOSTER.

Administrator of the estate of John J. Haas, deceased.

wk-1-4

## Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of John J. Haas, deceased. Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 31st day of October, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the October term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, W. B. Foster, administrator of [REDACTED] the estate of John J. Haas, deceased, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement of said estate, and then the same will be discharged as such administrator.

At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 28th, 1881.

W. B. FOSTER.

Administrator of the estate of John J. Haas, deceased.

wk-1-4

## Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of John S. Russell, deceased. Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 31st day of October, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the October term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Mary Jane Russell, administratrix of [REDACTED] the estate of John S. Russell, deceased, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix.

At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 28th, 1881.

MARY JANE RUSSELL.

Administratrix of the estate of John S. Russell, deceased.

wk-1-4

## Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., September 13th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims and entries, and that the same will be made before the judge of said office, and before the clerk of El Paso county court at the county seat, on Saturday, October 13, 1881, viz:

Mary Jane Kearney, homestead entry No. 1811, for the W. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of section 35 and S. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 section 35, township 12, S. of range 67, W. 1/4, and names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: W. W. Jones, George Wrizzles, L. Spurlock, and William Dugger, of Edgerton, El Paso county, Colorado.

Also Edwin Woodruff, B. S. No. 6216, for the S. W. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 section 18, and S. W. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of section 15, township 12, S. of range 61, W. 1/4, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: J. H. Bealert, T. C. Bealert, Russell Gates, and M. F. McKnight, of Bijou Basin, El Paso county, Colorado.

wk-1-5

MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

IRVING HOWBERT, J. F. HUMPHREY.

President. Vice President.

B. F. CROWELL, A. S. WELCH.

Cashier. Ass't Cashier.

Box 281

PIPER & LEE, Attorneys.

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# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. XI

COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881

No. 44

## HOW HE WAS NOMINATED.

Events in and After the Convention When the Blaine Forces Changed for Garfield.

Philadelphia Press.

The nomination of General Garfield at Chicago may have been preconcerted, but it is evident that the traces of prearrangement have been as few. Up to the thirty-fourth ballot, when the long-haired independent of Pennsylvania, had his candidate all to himself. None seemed desirous of breaking that way. Grant had still 300; Blaine 555, and Sherman 120 votes that he started with. The thirty-fifth ballot carried the independent Massachusetts delegates to Garfield as well as several from Minnesota. It is a matter of history that Ben Butterworth and Governor Foster were polling the Ohioans to ascertain whether they could be depended upon to change to Blaine when overtures came from Blaine. Both the gentlemen now representing Maine in the United States senate approached Governor Foster with the suggestion that perhaps the Sherman men might be brought to agree on Garfield. The bait was taken eagerly. The trouble was that Sherman's strength was largely made up from southern delegates, who had been pledged to him in a way that did not admit of honorable secession. They were partially canvassed when the call for the thirty-sixth ballot was ordered by Senator Hoar, the chairman of the convention. The word had passed through the Blaine ranks that Garfield was to be the rallying name. Connecticut was reached in the call of states before the movement took decided shape, and eleven out of twelve delegates named Garfield. At Georgia it looked as though the Sherman managers had sold more than they could deliver, for only one of its twenty-two delegates could be detached from their pledges. Twenty-nine Indiana delegates and Iowa's twenty-two turned the tide, and every state not represented in the immortal 306 changed front and voted for Garfield. Among them were twenty Pennsylvanians who had joined in the movement against a third term.

When the result, 309 votes and the nomination of Garfield was announced, the nominee looked the most surprised man of the ten thousand that packed the exposition building. Senator Cushing rose and moved to make the nomination unanimous. While he spoke the aisle next which the nominee sat was packed with delegates principally from the south, who were crowding toward the coming president. General Garfield, pale and nervous, received the congratulations like a man in a dense mental fog. "It was totally unexpected," was all that he replied to the effusive remarks of his congratulators. As speedily as possible a carriage was obtained, and he was conducted out of the building surrounded by a phalanx of friends so deep and strong that even congratulators could not get inside. He was driven to the Grand Pacific hotel, where hundreds of people had already gathered in expectation of his coming. The first express purpose of avoiding a general public reception was thus abandoned. Governor <sup>and</sup> Ben Butterworth promptly took part in what had been hired by Sherman delegates and in one of them the reception was held. It is noteworthy that one of the first of the congratulatory dispatches which had already begun to pour in was from General Garfield's son, Jim and Harry, on reading which his eyes filled with tears. Soon afterward Colonel Bob Ingerson joined the throng of congratulators. "Hello Jim," he said affectionately, "I'll draw out with you to see who is the gladdest." General Garfield accepted this humorous salutation with the quiet dignity which marked his intercourse with friends and strangers alike. It was particularly needed in the case of a stalwart, beery Ohioan, who insisted upon embracing the elect. "Jim, old boy, the 42d Regiment always comes to the front, don't it?" He alluded to the regiment in command of which the nominee joined in the civil war.

It was deemed both fitting and wise to have the reception as short as possible. The main political point left to be decided was the choice of a candidate for vice president. General Garfield was consulted as to his preference, and he considerably left the choice to the New York delegation, and General Arthur was nominated. Even while the vice presidential ballots were being recorded, the train was bearing General Garfield to Mentor.

President Garfield's Wound.

New York Tribune, Interview with Dr. Huntington. "The ball entered the inter-vertebral space on the right side between the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebra, at a point very near the transverse and oblique processes—that is, obliquely from behind. It passed a little downward and forward, penetrating the body of the first lumbar vertebra, escaped from the vertebra very near its middle in front, and was found a little to the left of this vertebra, lying under the lower margin of the pancreas and nearer its posterior or dorsal, as well as its interior, behind the peritoneum, and therefore outside the cavity of the belly. The ball was encysted, completely surrounded by a firm capsule which invested it entirely and closely, the capsule containing nothing but the ball, a grain or two of white tenacious substance attached to one point of its inner surface, which was not easily removed by the edge of the knife, and which may be found under the microscope to consist of a drop of desiccated pus, or it may prove to be the leaden stain occasioned by the oxidation of the surface of the ball. It also contained a small fragment of black material, perhaps three-quarters of an inch in length and an eighth of an inch in breadth, which under the microscope may prove to be a piece of cloth, but the exact character of which has not yet been determined. A most critical examination of the sac inclosing the ball, under a strong light and with a probe, did not disclose any connection between it and the track of the ball. Not far removed from the seat of the ball was the blood cavity, perhaps distant one or two inches, and in this neighborhood there could be felt distinctly under the finger innumerable small substances like grains of sand, of greater or less magnitude, which have not yet been submitted to microscopic examination, but which were supposed to be minute fragments of bone torn away from the broken vertebra, and thus widely disseminated in the adjacent tissues. The blood sac was behind the peritoneum, but the autopsy revealed that it had ruptured into the cavity of the peritoneum, probably just before the occurrence of death, and at least a pint of blood coagulated was found in the peritoneal cavity. The abscess spoken of in the official report of the autopsy was not in this region precisely, but somewhat more to the right, between the liver and transverse colon. No connection was discovered between this and the external wound made by the bullet, and there are no means of knowing whether it communicated with the original track in some earlier period in the history of the case or not. It may have done so and subsequently

closed, or it may have been the result of the extension of inflammation from the original track to the adjacent tissues. There was no lesion of the liver, recent or ancient, indicated in the autopsy.

"It is evident from this account that the presence of the ball in the situation in which it was found was not the immediate cause of death, as it was completely encysted, and must have long ceased to cause irritation. The small fragments of bone and the great lesion of the lumbar vertebra are the pathological facts which alone could endanger the patient's life. The lesion of the vertebra the surgeons had no means of repairing, nor could it have been repaired save by the processes of nature. The small fragments of bone (if they should prove to be such) widely disseminated in the adjacent tissues certainly could not have been removed by any surgical operation. It was determined by the autopsy that the necessity did not exist for removing the ball, or, in other words, that had there been no other lesion it might have been carried for many years without causing death or even inconvenience. Still, it may be proper to inquire whether by a surgical operation, the bullet could have been safely removed. If it had been arrested by the spine, and lodged in the substance of the spinal column, possibly with bold and very extensive dissection it might have been safely reached and extracted. It is questionable, however, whether the history of surgery furnishes any example of success under the circumstances now supposed. But the fact is that the bullet traversed the spine and lodged at a point some distance removed from it, passing miraculously through various vital structures which surround the anterior and lateral walls of the vertebra.

"The front of the spine in the region traversed and both of its sides presenting toward the interior of the belly are literally covered by important blood vessels—arteries and veins—the most important nerves of the body—the sympathetic or ganglionic system of nerves also nerves of common sensation and motion—and by lymphatics, including the great thoracic duct, through which nutrition from the alimentary canal is conveyed to the heart. The injury of almost any one of the foregoing, excepting the nerves of common sensation and motion, would inevitably destroy life; and in the midst of this plexus of nerves also nerves of common sensation and motion—and by lymphatics, including the great thoracic duct, through which nutrition from the alimentary canal is conveyed to the heart. 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## CONKLING FORSAKEN.

## The New York State Convention

## Strongly Anti-Conkling and Independent.

## The Meeting Harmonious Nominations Acceptable.

## The Convention Discussed by the Press.

## YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The republican state convention assembled at 9 o'clock with a full attendance. Members of the press were excluded, but it was learned that the proceedings were harmonious. Chairman Platt conducted the proceedings with impartiality. General Sharpe spoke in favor of Frank Hiscock, of Syracuse, as temporary chairman of the convention, and Hiscock was agreed upon. The selection seemed to give general satisfaction, and even those who opposed his nomination gave in their adherence, and, when the decision was announced, declared they would abide by the result. A better feeling prevailed, and there is every reason to hope that bad feeling engendered by the failure of the conference committee to agree, is in a good part dissipated, and the disruption of the convention anticipated has been averted. It was past 10 o'clock when the committee's deliberations were ended. The members then hastened to the academy of music to be in attendance by 11 o'clock, when the convention is to be called to order.

The republican state convention was called to order at 11:15 a. m. by ex-Senator T. C. Platt. The Academy of Music was crowded. He made touching allusions to the death of the late President Garfield, and prayed God to comfort the widow and fatherless children, and asked that strength and wisdom be given the president, and that peace and harmony prevail. Then followed a call of delegates. On the call of Platt's name as a delegate there was intense cheering. The name of C. M. Depew on the other side was called a few minutes afterwards, and was received with tremendous cheers. A notice of contested seats was given, and the chairman announced that the papers be referred at the proper time to the committee on contested seats. On conclusion of the roll-call the secretary read the call for the convention.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Ex-Speaker Sharpe, in a short speech, proposed Hon. Frank Hiscock as temporary chairman. His speech was coldly received. Mr. Hiscock, with considerable warmth, declined. Theodore M. Pomeroy, from Cayuga, then proposed that, as Hiscock's name had been proposed against his wishes, that Senator Warner Miller's name be mentioned as temporary chairman. On this, amid great cheering, the ayes and nays were ordered. The vote resulted as follows: Total vote, 488; Warner Miller received 268, and Hiscock 190; Miller's majority, 108. This announcement was received with long applause.

## THE CONTENTS IN ONEIDA AND OSWEGO COUNTIES.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The opinion prevails among delegates generally that the contests in Oneida and Oswego counties will be brought before the committee on contested seats with earnestness on the part of the stalwart contestants, as if a majority of the convention was not adverse to their admission. The committee will be aided in its work by the adjudication that was had at the judiciary convention in Syracuse.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Secretary Johnson, of the republican state committee, was unable to say this afternoon which set of delegates from the contested districts of Oneida and Oswego counties would be placed on the roll. Doubtless it would be presented to the state committee at its meeting in the morning, and the decision then be made. There was some talk this afternoon that both sets of delegates from these counties would be allowed to go on the roll.

## THE ANTI-STALWART DELEGATES.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The anti-stalwart delegates and their friends held a conference at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in Senator Miller's room in the Fifth Avenue hotel. It was largely attended, and a free interchange of views respecting the course to be pursued by the convention was had.

## CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The convention was dilatory in assembling. At 8:15 the delegates and onlookers joined in singing "Marching through Georgia" and other airs national and comic. Finally George Wm. Curtis' name was called and the shouting changed to cheering, but this in turn gave place to more songs, local politicians coming out strong in the popular air. At 8:15 the convention was called to order.

## THE BUSINESS COMMENCED.

Chair—"The first business is the report of the committee upon contested seats. Is that committee ready?"

"Yes."

The report was then read and by it Albert Daggett, of Brooklyn, who has opposed Conkling, was given a seat in the convention. Others of his side from Brooklyn were also awarded seats.

The passage in the report upon the Oneida district is as follows: In the first district of Oneida your committee report by a vote of 12 to 4 that the sitting delegates are not entitled to their seats, but the following persons are: Samuel S. Lovett, Samuel R. Campbell, A. A. Millard, N. K. Pierce. In the second district of Oneida your committee report that the sitting members announce that they will make no further claim to their seats, and that the following named persons are entitled to

seats: Samuel Campbell, M. H. Cody, Wm. J. Clark, Samuel H. Fox. In the third district of Oneida your committee report by a vote of 11 to 2 that the sitting members are entitled to their seats. By a vote of 10 to 1 the delegation, headed by ex-Senator Shad and known to be anti-Conkling, were awarded seats from Oswego. The sitting delegates from the fifteenth district, New York city, are both declared not entitled to their seats. These contestants are the leaders of the anti-machine. The central committee's report closed as follows:

Your committee vote 10 to 1 to recommend this convention to the state committee with power subject of reconsideration and reorganization in all or any of the districts in the city of New York. The motion being made that a reported decision of the question, inasmuch as it relates to the resolution and to the recommendation, at the close of Bliss' request prevailed, and the chair said: "The question is now upon the final resolution consideration." Bliss then moved the resolution be postponed until after the state ticket had been nominated. Carried.

## CHASNEY M. DEPEW PRESIDENT.

The chairman announced the next business in order was the report of the committee on permanent organization. Mr. Ilsted said: Mr. Chairman, your committee on permanent organization have unanimously agreed to name for president of this convention Chauncy M. Depew. [Tremendous applause]. The report was adopted. Mr. Depew then took the chair amid applause.

## THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions expressing sorrow at the death of Garfield, sympathy with his family, and confidence in the ability and integrity of Arthur and pledging support to his administration were adopted.

The committee on resolutions presented the following and they were adopted: "The republicans of New York declare as follows: We unite with our fellow citizens throughout the Union in deplored the inexcusable calamity which has befallen the country in the death of the late president, James Abraham Garfield. Under the kindly influence of American institutions and by the force of a noble manhood he rose from the humblest walks of life to the highest station. By manliness and gentleness of nature, by public spirit and disciplined intelligence for public affairs, by strength of political organization blended with singular moderation of temper and urbanity of expression, and above all by that noble temper which alone compels angry states, reconciles parties and secures wise reform, he has singularly filled the great office to which he was elevated by the free choice of his fellow-citizens. At the opening of his administration he had every confidence of the country, by completing the refunding of the public debt, by exposing the vast system of public robbery, and by hastening the prosecution of the robbers by his frank declaration of the intention to ask aid of congress to restore the conduct of the public business to business principles, and, by his triumphant vindication of the 'constitutional' authority of the executive office. Suddenly stricken by a mortal blow—he lay face to face with death for eighty days with such sublime serenity of courage unequalled for the cheerful patience and gracious courtesy that every heart of Christendom beat with sympathy and admiration and brought every nation to our side as friends and brothers. His name shines among the world's heroes and it is written upon American hearts with the names of Washington and Lincoln. Cherishing the memory of his brave, simple, and manly character, inspired by his lofty aims and unsullied life, impressively warned by the circumstances of his assassination, we pledge ourselves anew to the great national objects to which the late president was devoted and which now are bequeathed to the party he so patriotically served and of whose name he was justly proud.

We respectfully offer to the venerable mother, devoted wife and bereaved children of the late president the assurance of our deep and tender sympathy in a sorrow which only Divine power can console, but which has the alleviation that the spotless memory of the dead, the tearful gratitude of the country and the sincere grief of the world can afford. A female suffrage resolution was offered by ex-Speaker Ilsted, but no action was taken.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Nominations were announced in order, and General Joseph B. Carr was unanimously nominated for secretary of state. Ira Davenport was nominated for state comptroller in the place of James Wadsworth who declined a nomination. Leslie W. Russell was nominated for attorney general in place of Hamilton Ward, the present incumbent. The vote stood: Russell, 253; Ward, 281. James W. Ilsted was nominated for state treasurer. A resolution that the state committee order the reorganization of the party in New York and Kings county met with strong opposition, and a motion to lay the resolution on the table was passed. Ayes, 202; nays, 109. New York and Brooklyn opposed the reorganization, and claim that their vote at the presidential election made it unnecessary. The new state committee then announced the customary vote of thanks, which was passed, and the convention adjourned at 1 o'clock.

## SILAS SEYMOUR.

Silas Seymour was nominated for state engineer, and Francis M. Flinch for judge of the court of appeals. Both were by acclamation, Carroll D. C. Smith, of the committee on resolutions, then offered the following and it was agreed to:

Resolved, that we accept the conciliatory spirit that has characterized the proceedings of this body as a harbinger of enduring harmony and permanent success.

THE TICKET NOMINATED.

Is made up of men of proved integrity and true patriotism, they are deserving of popular confidence and will discharge the duties of the several offices for which they have been nominated with conscientious fidelity to the people and to the state.

## PRESS COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The Evening Commercial (Conkling's organ) is intensely bitter

over the result of yesterday's convention, which it denounces as a fraud, declaring it a deception and says that entrapment appeals and promises that have no substance make up the record of the day's work. It strongly intimates that Conkling's support cannot be had for the ticket, for how can he with self-respect offer his services to the men who by fraud, treachery, deception and the use of dissimile arts have secured control of the party and call themselves republican leaders?

The Tribune says that for the first time in many years republican opinion of New York has found expression in the state convention. One hundred and eight was the majority before which the Conkling machine went to the wall yesterday. If the voice of the republicans of the cities had not been stifled by the district association and had found as free expression as did that of their brethren in the rural districts, the convention would have been almost unanimous. The ticket nominated is made up of good material throughout, is well distributed geographically and is representative of both wings of the party.

The Times says: The convention yesterday may be called a reform convention. It leaves the party in a healthy and vigorous condition. There is no doubt that the action of the convention in breaking with the custom which has given the state committee so large an influence over the formal action of the party, will be approved. The candid tone which pervades the convention with reference to the south is an indication that it will require even more than the usual democratic faculty to make a purely sectional issue again prominent.

The Herald says: The republican convention turned out to be as the Herald predicted, a very modern conservative tame affair. The opponents of Conkling carried the organization but seem to have used their power with dignity and reserve. Whether the harmony will last is another question but the anesthetic influence of Arthur as president will not be lost upon the republican convention.

The World says: The victory of the half-breeds in the convention simply bends the stalwarts to beat the republican ticket in the election. The nominations make a neat and complete step ladder and transom ticket. It is tolerably clear that the delegates who nominated such a ticket did it with confidence and well grounded expectation of its defeat.

## MRS. GARFIELD.

## CORRECTS SOME MISSTATEMENTS REPORTED FROM THE SICK ROOM.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The Sun's Washington special says: It is asserted Mrs. Garfield has requested Dr. Boynton to withhold the statement which he had prepared relative to the autopsy and the general treatment of the president's case, as she is satisfied the president's wound was mortal and did not desire to have the controversy further prolonged.

The government has contracted with Mierle & Co. for the drainage of the valley and city of Mexico for nine million dollars. The company are all Mexicans.

WOOL MANUFACTURERS' MEETING.

BOSTON, October 6.—The annual meeting of the national association of wool manufacturers was attended by representatives of wool manufacturers in the United States. The secretary read papers upon the services of Gen. Garfield to the national wool industry.

The president was elected.

## EARTHQUAKE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BALTIMORE, N. H., October 6.—A shock of earthquake was felt here a little after midnight. It passed from the west to the east, and made a noise like the rumbling of a heavy train of ears and the shock of buildings was perceptible.

## FIRE IN PALASKI.

OSWEGO, October 6.—A fire broke out this morning in the business part of the village of Palaski and several buildings on both sides of Main street were burned. A steamer has been sent there from this city.

## QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

## STOCKS AND BONDS.

NEW YORK, October 6.

Silver bars, 1.124.

Money, 6.

Governments, higher.

Stocks closed firm.

The following are the quotations:

## BONDS.

United States 4s., 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Northern Pacific, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Northern & Western, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Kansas Pacific, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; P. & P., 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; D. & R. G., 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Denver & Rio Grande, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; D. S. P. & P., 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Union Pacific, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Central Pacific, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Union Pacific, 18; Hannibal & St. Joe, 100.

Central Pacific, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Lake Shore, 100.

Northern Pacific, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Jersey Central, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Kansas Pacific, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; M. & T., 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Phil., & Reading, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

New York Central, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ohio & Mississippi, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

St. L. & S., 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; N. Y. & W., 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

C. & N. W., 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; D. L. & W., 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

D. & R. G., 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Panama Canal, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Wabash, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chicago & Rock Island, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Pacific Mail, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; W. F. & Co. Ex., 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

W. U. Tel. Co., 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; U. S. Ex. Co., 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

A. & P. Tel., 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; C. C. & I. Co., 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

MINTING STOCKS.

30 Hukilai, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Hibernia, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Bigelow, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Bald Mountain, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Bassick, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Breckinridge, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Con. Virginia, 2,500.

Caribou, 2,000.

Chrysoltic, 7,000.

Cherokee, 1,500.

Dunderberg, 67.

Eureka, 67.

Freeland, 1,000.

Green Mountain, 5,000.

Gold Strip, 2,000.

Gold Puddington Co., 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Ustro, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Climax, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The New Horse Disease Which Threatens the Species.

Horse influenza, otherwise known as pink eye, continues to prevail among the horses of the east without as yet showing any perceptible signs of abatement. The car companies, especially in St. Louis, have a good many sick horses in their stables, although as far as they have managed, so as not to interfere with the regular operation of their lines.

The stormy weather, besides causing more or less new cases, has very materially retarded the recovery of the animals that were convalescing. The liverworts are experiencing a deal of trouble, and at present are not working more than one-fourth of their stock.

In the event of an unusual demand for conveyances citizens would find difficulty in procuring the requisite number of horses.

By careful nursing and with a probable moderation in the weather, it is believed that the spread of the disease will be checked, although some fears are entertained that the epidemic will come further west.

The epizootic will be remembered paid us a long call, and horsemen generally seem to think that they may also hear from pink eye.

In

the

The convention at Canon City was harmonious.

The south means business, as the resolutions adopted at the Canon meeting show.

The venerable Thurlow Weed believes there will be harmony in the republican ranks.

The Canon convention was unanimous in one thing, and that was, opposition to Denver.

The Denver Times urges the re-election of Assessor Roberts. The Times is for low assessments and low taxes.

The News quotes what Judge Belford's remarks, as to the cause of the defeat of Routt. It is a plain call for Judge Belford to affirm or deny.

Colorado Springs has the consolation of knowing whatever the result may be this fall, that she is universally considered the best location for the capital.

Telegrams report the fact that the English land bill is being discussed. The question will soon become a prominent one, and will be difficult to satisfactorily settle.

The Denver Times is for giving up all sectional discussion on the capital question. Then the Denver papers should stop publishing articles about "petrified San Juan."

The action of Topeka in giving the contract for supplying the city with water works to contractors of this city is a compliment to the energy and talents of Messrs. Russell & Alexander.

Pauperism in Paris is carefully concealed by the government, by society and by the poor themselves, but yet there are more poor people than in any other city of its size. The total of registered poor is 854,812.

Every citizen of Colorado Springs should say a word on the capital question in his business letters to different parts of the state. We have now only a little more than a month to work, and must use every energy.

It is idle to gossip concerning the cabinet changes which President Arthur is likely to make. He has said candidly that he will do nothing before the senate meets, and he has so far given no hint as to what he then proposes to do.

When Mr. Conkling found that he could not control the republican convention if he was a member and also that he could not be a member if he attended the convention, he with remarkable wisdom and statesmanship decided not to take an active part in the New York convention, and will probably stay at home with weak eyes.

If Secretary Blaine were to be sent to England and his place filled by James Russell Lowell, there would be less objection to the change. It is seldom we have public servants of the ability and patriotism of Mr. Lowell and the country would be unwilling that a redistribution of offices should take place which shall deprive it of his services.

Canon City labored very hard and in good faith for the success of the late convention and is disappointed at the result of it. It will still have the solid support of Fremont and Custer counties with a fair following in the Gunnison. As a consolation we will say there is a precedent for putting the capital in the same city as the penitentiary. Jackson, Michigan, is that precedent.

Our republican county convention will soon be held, but there is little active interest in it, because there is no opposition to the present occupants. Mr. Insted has been for many years a member of the board of county commissioners during a period when our finances have been most ably and economically administered. So long as the present board will serve it should be re-elected. We may find as good men, but no better and it is not well to risk a change. Mr. E. J. Eaton, the county clerk, has been uniformly courteous, accomodating and prompt in the discharge of all his duties, and deserves the universal popularity he has. Mr. John Potter has been a reliable treasurer, and always shows a good balance sheet. Mr. McGivney is one of the best accountants in the county and his place could not be easily filled. His assessments have been made with remarkable accuracy and thoroughness. Sheriff Smith has made a good officer and faithfully attended to his duties. All these gentlemen are likely to receive a re-nomination and their administration of their several offices for the past term entitles them to a re-election.

It has been thought that there is some significance in the fact that ex-Senator Conkling carried all the New York assembly districts but one. But there is none. The management of the machine in New York City is peculiar and is likely, unless the machine is broken, to give Mr. Conkling a long lease of power there in controlling the organization. The machine consists of district associations having about ten thousand members which elect all delegates to republican conventions. New York City has 70,000 republican voters, but only 10,000 voters are allowed to participate in electing the delegates to state conventions who are to represent the views and wishes of the 70,000. Mr. Conkling has the majority of this 10,000 him, so that with less than 10,000 votes he absolutely controls the organization representing over seven times that number. So strictly is the rule carried out, that the Hon. A. D. McCook, who is a republican representative in congress from New York and of course well known in his district, was not allowed to vote at the caucus in the thirteenth assembly district, which is in his congressional district. Many other equally well-known and prominent republicans were refused a vote in that caucus, because they also were not members of the district association. Such high-handed proceedings as these are unrepentant. No republican caucus should be recognized as regular which refuses the vote of anyone for any reason other than that he is not a republican. There can be no excuse for throwing out the vote of the republican member of congress by a republican caucus.

#### THE CANON CITY CONVENTION.

The Canon City convention, which was held on Tuesday, was by no means a failure, though it failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was called. The convention was fairly representative of the southern part of the state, as it contained representatives from counties having two thirds of the population. But it was quite evident that the action of the convention would not be made binding on southern Colorado as a whole, because the question had not been agitated sufficiently to secure that unanimity of sentiment needed. It was thought that if the south had one candidate against Denver that it would add to Denver's vote, and possibly decide the election this fall, because no one city would control the southern vote. But if all the popular localities in southern Colorado were candidates, it would hold the vote of the south and prevent Denver from getting a majority this fall. Then there will be a second contest between Denver and some point south of the Divide which has next to the highest vote, and the convention pledged itself to support that place. This reduces the contest this fall to an informal ballot to show which city in Southern Colorado is the most popular, so that the southern vote may be concentrated upon it. The city so designated will then command the support of the south with a unanimity which the candidate of the Canon convention would not have commanded.

#### THEN AND NOW.

On the 13th of this month the centennial celebration of the surrender of the British forces at Yorktown will begin at that place and continue until the 18th. All arrangements have been made, and representatives from Europe will join the American guests in making the occasion one of unusual interest. On the last day of the celebration the Yorktown monument will be unveiled. Nearly one hundred years have elapsed since the continental congress voted to erect this monument, but at last it is completed, and the surrender of 8,000 British troops to the combined forces of the American and French will be fitly commemorated. The overthrow of Cornwallis was unexpected. He had been considered almost invincible, and when he at last suffered defeat at the hands of Greene and Gates, it is no wonder that the news was received with the wildest delight.

The Yorktown celebration, like other centennial celebrations, will suggest comparisons between our condition in 1781 and now. We were then in the weakest possible condition. We were at war with the strongest nation in the world. No words of sympathy came to us from other nations except from the French. We had no strong political organization, but were held together by articles of confederation which were soon found too weak a bond. Our people were poor and almost disengaged by the unequal struggle we had kept up, and it was still a question whether we would succeed. We were a nation unrecognized, poor and weak, with our independence unachieved, with no strong political organization.

But the century has made wonderful changes. We are no longer an unrecognized power, but a leading one respected and honored. We have organized a political system which has stood the severest tests that could be given; the tests of rebellion and severe political strains like the electoral count. Our president has been shot down and another takes his place without any political excitement. A government of the people and for the people, is no longer an experiment. But aside from our political progress, we have made great commercial progress. Our then unknown resources have been discovered and partially developed, so that to-day we largely influence the markets of the world. Gold is accumulating here so rapidly that we are likely to become the money centre also. Prosperity has attended every enterprise.

He replied that there was no objection to publishing what he said; on the contrary, it would give him great pleasure to have his words repeated to the people of Ohio if the friends of the republican cause believed they would have the tendency to remove any doubts or uncertainties. Senator Jones, of Nevada, whom I saw after seeing the president, expressed his gratification that the president has made the expression of opinion about the Ohio election of which I informed him, and gave his own hearty concurrence to it; adding that a still more positive and formal utterance might be had if thought desirable.

President Arthur has no word of unkindness for any one. He enters upon the discharge of his great and trying responsibilities with "mildness toward none and charity for all."

Speaking of cabinet changes he says there is nothing definite about them. He thinks Blaine will remain until December, when he will take the English mission, and that Andrew D. White or ex-Senator Frelinghuysen are likely to be his successor. Attorney General MacVeagh will not remain in the cabinet unless earnestly requested by the president to do so, because he thinks the president should have the greatest freedom in selecting his advisors. If he retires Mr. B. H. Brewster of Philadelphia, who is retained in the Star route cases, is likely to succeed him. Mr. Lincoln is likely to remain. Mr. Windom wishes to retire. Mr. Kirkwood is likely to retire by the beginning of the next session of congress. Mr. Hunt is an old personal friend of Arthur's and is likely to remain. James will remain until next June when he will retire to take a fine business position. To sum up Blaine, Kirkwood and Windom are sure to retire on the meeting of congress. Lincoln, Hunt, James and possibly MacVeagh will remain longer. These speculations have more than ordinary interest because of their sources, and as Mr. Halstead has been conversing with the friends of Mr. Arthur, they are likely to be as near the truth as any.

#### IRELAND'S FUTURE.

It is not likely that Gladstone imagined for one moment that the passage of the land bill would settle the Irish question. If he, or if any member of parliament believed so, they have only to recall the demonstration offered Parnell on Monday, to see that they were mistaken. The land act was necessary to right certain wrongs, and to regulate the relations existing between landlord and tenant. It is a just bill, and a valuable one to the Irish because it compels the landlord to do certain things, and because it gives tenants those rights which they sorely needed. The Irish people, and especially the fair minded, have declared they are willing to give the bill a trial, and Gladstone has been congratulated upon presenting them with it.

But the fact remains that the majority of the people of Ireland are not yet satisfied;

and they never will be contented until absolute independence is granted them. They desire to be entirely free from all English control, and it will avail nothing to have parliament introduce and pass bills of relief hoping to turn the Irish from their purpose. The issue must be met sooner or later, and perhaps it would be well for the English government to consider the question now and allow the Irish that which they will continue to demand. The land bill was passed because it had to be. Gladstone himself may have honestly desired to help Ireland, but many who voted in its favor did so because they realized the fact that something had to be done to satisfy Irish demands. The people of Ireland, and especially the agitators, know this and they know too, that had they not continued demanding they would not have obtained even this relief. What is then the reason, they may naturally ask, why they cannot obtain independence for their country if they only keep up their agitation. Irish turbulence gained one relief and it may obtain another. The land act, too, has opened the eyes of the tenants. They have a greater sense of power than they have ever enjoyed and begin to realize the political possibilities before them. Legislative independence seems nearer to them now than ever, and with leaders determined to gain their object there does not seem any immediate prospect of the Irish question being forgotten and neglected.

What this agitation will lead to cannot of course be known, but some of the ablest men in England to-day see that there is a prospect of legislative independence being given sooner or later. Gladstone and Derby have both spoken of this chance but Gladstone described it as something which might occur in the far distant future. He finds it difficult no doubt to believe that it may not be so far away after all, and yet the fact of his recognizing the possibility even is proof that the English government is not at all certain what the future of Ireland is to be. Of one thing we may be certain, Irish agitators will not rest until they gain what they wish, and that land acts and relief measures of every description will not compensate the people for what they suffer under coercive acts and the law of "suspects." Ireland will not silently submit for any length of time to alien rule.

#### PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S POLICY.

According to Murat Halstead General Grant has been the violent adviser of Arthur. He insisted on the removal of Blaine, James and Robertson immediately on Arthur becoming president. This leads us to be thankful that the ticket last year was not Garfield and Grant.

The Denver News may be correct in saying that Judge Belford said Senator III will say certain things about ex-Governor Routt. But this does not justify it in stating that Senator III did say those things. There ought at ways to be an authority for such statements.

George William Curtis again takes his place in the republican state conventions in New York and is cheered. This is quite a change since 1877 when Conkling made his violent attack on him.

The convention yesterday showed that Mr. Arthur's change in affairs since he was removed from the New York custom house are not greater than those in Mr. Conkling's career for the same period.

The Denver papers are making the right kind of a canvas for the capital. They have succeeded thus far in antagonizing every district in Colorado.

The New York state convention will strengthen Mr. Arthur in being just to all sections of the republican party and carrying on the reforms Mr. Garfield began.

The Denver News should be successful at least in drawing out some kind of a letter from Judge Belford.

Wonders will never cease. A New York republican convention has spoken well of civil service reform.

The Capital Question.

Greeley Chronicle.

Beginning with the city that aspires to be

the capital and has the best prospects of success, we would mention Canon City, where

now the state penitentiary is located. This

we can safely say, has no claim whatever

on the state for further patronage, as it has

received more than either its enterprise

or prospects of future greatness perits.

Salida has been mentioned, but as most of

the people of the state have been laboring

under the impression that that is the name of

some insignificant seaport in Old Mexico, it

is not probable that she will look up to any

great extent in the coming contest.

"Leedie," that once so great but now so fallen city, has also been named; but the

severity of her climate, and her lack of com-

munity by railroad with different parts of

the state, and the further fact that "the day of

her destiny is over," and the star of her hope

has declined," all render in highly improba-

ble that she will be a dangerous rival in the

coming contest.

The Pueblos, with their glorious future

prospects, their unprecedented substantial

growth, their favorable railroad connections

their commercial and manufacturing enter-

prises, have been very prominently spoken of.

But unfortunately for them, the muddy

waters of the Arkansas divides them into sepa-

rate cities, each organized under their own

city government, and each muddy jealous

lest the other shall surpass it in its

ownward march to greatness. These cities

have been termed the "Twin Sisters," but any one conversant with the

bitter spirit of rivalry which exists between

them, will readily agree that they are not a

happy family."

Consolidated and united, it is highly prob-

able that Pueblo might carry off the

glittering prize, but divided, with no pos-

sible hope of an amicable union, the Pueblos,

with all their glorious possibilities, will not

even be second best in the fight; but disad-

vised and defeated they will remain as a

monument to the truthfulness of the scriptur-

al saying a "house divided against itself can-

not stand."

Colorado Springs, with her salubrious cli-

mate, her ample hotel accommodations and

her healing waters, which are so far-famed

for their curative properties, as the "Pec-

hito," or the famed talisman presented by

Saladin to the iron-hearted Richard, has been

spoken of as a fit location for the capital.

And while the Springs did not enter the arena

heralded by the blare of the trumpet and the

roll of the drum, she has quietly and uncon-

sciously pressed her claims until she now

occupies the position of being Denver's most

formidable rival.

But the fact remains that the majority of

the people of Ireland are not yet satisfied;

and they never will be contented until absolute independence is granted them. They desire to be entirely free from all English control, and it will avail nothing to have parliament introduce and pass bills of relief hoping to turn the Irish from their purpose.

New York yesterday had its first republican convention for years representing the sentiments of the masses of the party. The machine was a terrible wreck. Not the least important event was the report of the committee on credentials which was in favor of modifying the organization in New York city. This will be the final act in breaking the power of the machine. The machine is often useful in keeping up the organization of the party, but when it assumes to be the party it should be destroyed.

The Chieftain very properly brings up the Morey letter before those papers which maintained it was genuine when the fact was not. They clearly recollect this wish at the ballot-box, last year. The more liberal of the democrats advanced this plea in justification of their proposed support of a republican for the presidency of the senate. Then, too, attempt to disguise it as we may, the country is full of "cranks," who from insane desire for notoriety, or other causes, would not hesitate to kill the president. The political "crank" is most to be dreaded. The election of a democratic president of the senate would give additional inducements for the assassination of President Arthur. This fact is fully recognized and appreciated, and has had great weight with the senators in bringing about an understanding and will largely influence them to support the

Financial ability is Denver's great argument for the capital.

Bring the Leadville Herald advises ex-Senator Conkling to retire to private life for a while.

The Leadville people should see that the delegation this time is for a city south of the Divide, and not for Denver.

Colorado Springs is fighting in dead earnest for the capital.—[Black Hawk Post.]

Yes, we are. It is now being realized.

The Denver Press kindly says: "Were we to select a place outside of Denver for the capital Colorado Springs would be our choice."

Denver now will have three seven day morning papers. Their enterprise should be shown now in the quality of the news and reading matter furnished as well as to the quantity.

The better sense of the country is revolting from the almost criminal charges made on President Garfield's surgeons. No sciences or knowledge could have stayed the hand of death.

The Denver Times is making the arguments for the capital purely financial. This was begun early in the campaign and abandoned. The capital will go to no city because it is rich. The state can afford to build its own state buildings.

The latest news from New York shows that Mr. Conkling has repudiated by the people of his own state. When he was beaten he uttered some sharp words about the people being with him, though monopolies and politicians had beaten him at Albany.

The Denver Tribune is right in claiming that Robertson should "stick." His own personal feelings should sink behind the great principles which his confirmation established. Mr. Arthur will certainly not blame him for following the precedent he set while in office.

The Leadville Herald thinks there is no danger of the removal of Robertson. Mr. Arthur could hardly do this and be consistent. When collector himself declined to resign through his holding the office embarrassed the Hayes administration. He would not resign except for cause and Mr. Robertson is not likely to be expected to resign except for the same reason.

The earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande railway were the largest last month in any of its history. The state is interested in this as it will be better than anything else to invite capital into the state for investment. It is a sufficient refutation to the slander in the east that our mining interests have received a set back. The increase in business has largely come from increased mining developments.

It is probable that the coming news of importance, or rather of interest to the people will be that concerning Guitau. But there will be, among the better class of people, a regret, and a strong one too, that his name is to be mentioned again. He has done his work and has plunged a nation and a world in grief. There is but little satisfaction in punishing him for his crime, and very many would gladly never hear his name mentioned again.

The Boulder News and Courier in the following short item, gives the principle which has guided our sister states in the location of their state capitals and which we should follow:

You can count upon the fingers of one hand the states where the capital is located at the commercial centre. The effort seems to have been to locate the capital away from the corrupting influences which generally obtain in large commercial centres.

Now the stalwart paper's are sneering at certain papers by saying, "We were always Arthur men, weren't we?" We are frank to say we were not. But we can do justice to Mr. Arthur so far as he deserves it. The peculiar circumstances under which he became president made it the duty of every good citizen to give him sympathy and support. This we have done and hope to continue to be able to do.

The Boulder News and Courier is gifted with the spirit of prophecy as seen in the following bright little squib:

Little thought Zebulon M. Pike in 1866, after months of terrible privation and a weary tramp across half an uninhabited continent, that the Peak which he discovered, and attempted to climb, would in less than a century cast its shadow made glorious by the rays of the setting sun, over the capital of the greatest state, of the greatest nation the world has ever seen.

The Chieftain has the Republican in a tight place, regarding the publication of the article from the Boulder Banner on the capital question. It was the meanest sort of an attack which was republished by the Republican and News. The former endorsed it in a short editorial mention and has thus fulfilled its position toward the south, and the Chieftain is making the best possible use of it. The Republican has, really been generous in writing up the industrial resources of the southern part of the state, and hardly deserves the sharp criticisms of the Chieftain.

The New York Sun is shocked because President Garfield was not visited by a Christian minister during his illness. It makes it a pretext for another attack on the physician.

This is perhaps the most absurd attack yet made. President Garfield was aware of his danger and could have called a Christian minister if he had desired it. Mrs. Garfield, a Christian woman, was always present with her husband and would not have neglected his spiritual welfare.

It is well to have Christian ministers at the death bed of a murderer even if not request, but no such need existed in the case of Garfield. His life prepared him for death. The consolation which he needed could be obtained without the medium of minister or priest. The criticism of the Sun is founded on the old notion that there is some special efficacy in the prayer or ceremonies of a priest at a death bed. Had Mr. Garfield lived in the middle ages he would have asked for a priest to administer the sacrament, but he did not. He had a faith of his own which was sufficient.

President Arthur gives another good reason for the country to have confidence in him. He heartily seconds the efforts of the Garfield administration in prosecuting the Star Route thieves. This will disappoint many stalwarts as they expected that the Garfield reformers, James and MacVeagh, would be dismissed from the cabinet and then Dorsey and Brady who worked so hard for the nomination of Grant at Chicago would be whitewashed. The Star Route thieves made a valiant fight for Conkling against Robinson, but President Arthur does not regard it as a reason for him to be grateful.

Last year when the republican primaries were orderly and well conducted, and kept open long enough to give every man a vote, they were denounced by the Tribune. This year, according to the News, the fourth ward primaries were kept open fifteen minutes. Is this true?—Leadville Herald.

The Herald ought to have seen enough of the News' policy toward the republican party of Arapahoe this fall, not to accept as gospel truth its version of the caucus. We fear that it must have obtained some of the misinformation on which it based its attacks on Senator Hill, General Hamill and other leading republicans, from a similar source.

If Mr. Arthur will take a friend's advice he will select a first class cabinet and then give his appointing power a short rest, except for the purpose of filling vacancies as they may occur. If, however, he should happen to make a speedy change in the New York custom house nobody could blame him, because he is personally committed to the belief that Robertson ought not to have been appointed in the first place.—Globe-Democrat.

The above is a sample of many of the suggestions given to Mr. Arthur by the stalwart organs which we criticised yesterday. If Mr. Arthur were to take such advice he would surely take his place by Johnson, Tyler and Fillmore, who were party traitors without being patriots.

The "Memoirs of Lamartine" have lately been published, and have been favorably received by some reviewers. Lamartine wrote his "Memoirs" when near the close of his life. We have not seen the volume yet, but if the author confined himself to a description of the early scenes in his life, and if he has written with his accustomed vigor about the people he has met and the places he visited in his wanderings, the "Memoirs" will be interesting reading. The life of this man was an exciting one, and if in his old age, after he had become reconciled to what had happened, he has written of people and events without passion and without prelude the volume will be valuable. We can hardly expect, however, that one so full of egotism as Lamartine was would ever forget himself and write without passion, or without speaking too often of his views at the time which he describes.

The severest criticism yet made upon ex-Senator Conkling is by Mr. F. W. Whitridge in the International Review. Mr. Whitridge is one of the young New York reformers that Mr. Conkling has so frequently sneered about. Mr. Whitridge certainly gets even with those sneers. He makes a very close examination of Mr. Conkling's congressional career, going even into the committee room. As a result he finds that the great statesman his service in the house of representatives and in the senate since 1859 did not originate in one of the many great measures of war times and of those growing out of the war. The only measures which he did originate were of minor importance and three in number. One was a trade mark law which was declared unconstitutional as soon as it came before the courts. The other two were amendments to old laws relating to the election of United States senators and titles to land along the line of railroads. His great speeches were all of a personal character defending Mr. Grant or Mr. Arthur. This article picks the bubble splendidly. It shows that Mr. Conkling has no claims to statesmanship. His twenty-three years service were practically useless to his state and country. His countrymen are beginning to appreciate this fact.

President Garfield was a Christian man in the best sense. There was no cant about him and his religion was not of that superficial sort which sticks out like a red necktie. But it was a religion which entered into all his relations in life and permeated his being. It made his life pure, his motives grand, and his intercourse with men gentle and sincere. The Christian world may answer the sneers of unbelievers who claim that the religion of Christ does not make man better, by pointing to the life of Garfield. The noble character and life, for which the whole world respects and mourns him, were truly noble because he followed the lowly Nazarene. His manliness was the Christian manliness which Thomas Hughes has so eloquently pointed out in his "Manliness of Christ." Men like Ingersoll, who scoff, unconsciously pay the highest possible tribute to the invigorating healthful influence of Christianity by their glowing tributes to a character which was formed and moulded by its teachings and founder. Mr. Garfield did not often make what is known as a public profession of his faith. He rather let his life give the testimony. But occasionally he did speak as in the following letter which will be read with interest:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1864.  
Dear Cousin Henry.

If the tone of comment in the southern papers is an illustration, the southern people regarded the late President Garfield very much in the same spirit as did the people of the north. They certainly were in close sympathy with him during his illness, and many of them came to honestly and openly confess his character, and to concede his ability and integrity. These people are as prone as the people of the north to talk now of Garfield's broad sympathies, generous impulses, and marked characteristics.

J. A. GARFIELD.

The South and Garfield.

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#### GARFIELD'S POLICY AND ARTHUR'S DUTY.

Of course, in its anxiety to find fault with Arthur, the Colorado Springs GAZETTE takes exceptions to the demand that he shall give in the same chance that was afforded Garfield. The GAZETTE says that he must take up the work left undone by Garfield, but like all the papers that talk so glibly about "Garfield's policy," fails to say what policy Mr. Garfield developed. It is respectfully submitted that Mr. Arthur was elected by the same republican party that elected President Garfield, and if he carries out the principles of the republican party every one in the country will be satisfied, with the exception, perhaps, of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE.—[Leadville Herald.]

It is easy to say what Garfield's policy was, though certain stalwart papers are trying to create the impression that Garfield had not developed a policy so that Arthur is untrammelled by anything handed down from Garfield's administration. Some points developed by Garfield's administration pertinent to the present occasion are as follows:

First. That Mr. Conkling is not the republican party.

Second. That Mr. Conkling was not to control the patronage of New York state for his own personal advantage. In this a republican senate and a republican New York legislature supported him, and the people of New York state are showing their support by electing anti-Conkling delegates to the republican state convention.

Third. That every element of the party contributed to the victory a year ago, and half breeds as well as stalwarts should be recognized in the cabinet.

Fourth. That congress should adopt legislation which shall not make the tenure of minor offices dependent on the executive will.

Fifth. Vigorous prosecution of the star other and other thieves.

These are some of the points which Mr. Garfield's administration has developed as a party man which the new president must respect, as they have been endorsed by the party at large and particularly in President Arthur.

We again repeat that Mr. Arthur did not enter upon the presidential duties in as free a way as Mr. Garfield did. The latter was elected to the office by the people and the latter was not. He is president by virtue of the constitution and not by the will of the people. The convention at Chicago representing the republican party of the country unquestionably would not have nominated a man of Mr. Arthur's affiliations and record had he believed that he would be called upon to succeed Mr. Garfield. This was shown also in the day or two after Mr. Garfield was shot. Mr. Arthur had then been engaged in a bitter war against Mr. Garfield, and was lobbying in New York for the return of Conkling. Under the circumstances the bitterest and most unjust criticisms were made on Mr. Arthur, for it was feared that he would immediately restore Mr. Conkling to power and overthrow whatever Mr. Garfield had done. This fear had good grounds, because at the time the fatal shot was fired, Mr. Arthur was actively supporting a clique waging war on Mr. Garfield. But his delicate behavior after the shot was fired and the delicate sensitiveness he showed to the attacks made upon him led the country to believe he would recognize the fact that the party and country were with Mr. Garfield in the fight. He had waged war on him and he would honorably try to carry on the policy Mr. Garfield had inaugurated. The country felt no shock beyond deep sorrow in the death of Mr. Garfield because of this confidence. We do not believe this confidence is misplaced. We think he has shown too great delicacy not to recognize the fact that he is in the presidential chair by virtue of the constitution and not because the people endorsed his fight against Mr. Garfield; that the country first mistrusted him because it thought he would overthrow Mr. Garfield's work and trusts him because it believes that he will not.

This is plain talk, but is needed. We will not do any injustice to Mr. Arthur but a rehearsal of the plain facts is particularly needed now. We may say that the anxiety of stalwart organs for cabinet changes and a "new deal" generally might in good taste have been suppressed until Mr. Garfield's body was cold. The suggestion that Mr. Blaine, the confidential adviser and warm personal friend of the dead president, be kicked out of the cabinet might at least have waited until after the sad ceremonies at Cleveland. It is not a pleasant thought that the political significance of the dreadful catastrophe that has come upon the country turns in the minds of so many in office. But the whole tone of the stalwart organs for the past week has been to induce Arthur to make great changes and prepare the country for it. They fear the confidence of the country has not been misplaced and that Mr. Arthur might possibly retain Blaine in the cabinet. They demand that Mr. Arthur show his individualism which plain English means that he shall take up and wage the war he was waging at Albany when the dreaded event interrupted him. They demand that he shall be loyal to his friends, which means that he shall not against the expressed will of the party which elected him. If he does not do this he will be styled a namby pamby fellow with no convictions and a disloyal friend. These are the means used to induce Mr. Arthur to make a change. But we still believe they will fail. Mr. Arthur is too sensible and too honorable to be a tool. He is a president, not to use the great powers of his office to gratify the personal ambitions and spite of his friends, but to consider them a trust higher than personal friendship, personal preferences and personal uses of any sort. President Arthur has now a magnificent opportunity. If he improves it aright, as we think he will, he will be one of our most popular presidents. If he abuses the opportunity he will take his place in history by the side of Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson, who, after betraying their party, retired from office "unworn, unhonored and unsung."

VALUABLE DUTY SERVICE,

and his claim for office was allowed. But

Bliss bolted the nomination, supported the anti-Tammany democratic candidate, and defeated Barney.

In a ringing speech, he said that

the republican party in this city was run

by "the Jakes and the Johnnies, the Milers

and the Barneys," the allusions being to Blinn

and three other men of the lowest

of politicians.

He is a fearless and aggressive.

As a member of the governor's staff during

the war he had charge the maintenance and

transportation of troops in this city, and it

was then that he formed a friendship with

Arthur, who was a quartermaster-general.

His services at that period are said to have

been honest and valuable.

He has been an excellent United States district attorney.

He is a charter member of the Union League

and a frequenter of its house, where he is

popular and influential.

He is the author of "Bills' Annotated Code," and of several

works on insurance law.

He has traveled extensively abroad, and has some linguistic ac-

quaintments.

He has been an organizer in his party,

and therefore cognizant of dirty political work;

but has probably done none of it,

and has repeatedly disengaged himself from

it.

If there was no it, he might be looked upon as the coming secretary of state, but, under the circumstances, he may be made secretary of our common council; but he had done the party well.

JOHN R. LYDECKER,

who may with equal reason have great ex-

pectations. He was Arthur's deputy in the

custom house, and with him was turned out.

He had long held appointive offices, but has

not fared well since, though now in the assem-

bly.

He is a good-looking six-footer of 56,

and a most faithful henchman of Conkling.

On the night of Garfield's election, there were

gathered in a private room of the republican

state committee, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel,

Rosecrans, Conkling, Chester A. Arthur, Alonzo

Cornell, George H. Sharpe and John R. Lydecker.

They were jubilant over the victory, and

had drunk enough wine to make their celebra-

tion rather hilarious.

Conkling put his hands on Lydecker's shoulders in a burst

of friendliness and said: "I've taken care of

Arthur and Cornell, and I've fixed

up Barney for Sharpie, and now, John, I'm going to take care of you."

Conkling meant that he would make Arthur vice president and Cornell governor,

and would make Sharpe speaker of the

assembly

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Facilities for Plate and Engraving Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements containing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

Mr. Harry L. Lee, Gazette Publishing Company, No. 100, is the collector to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,  
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Saturday's Daily.

There is not a block in the northern part of the city in which several new residences are not being erected.

Mr. Stanley Wood has sold his cottage on the corner of Weber street and Platte avenue to Mr. J. W. Hardling.

Messrs. Mason and Wright, of Vermont, will be at Colorado Springs on October 20th with a car load of choice merino rams.

The next term of the district court will convene in this city on Monday, November 7th. The grand jury has already been drawn.

More deeds and conveyances have been recorded at the county clerk's office during the past month than in any other month in the history of the county.

Mr. S. Greenway will, in his capacity of sheep inspector, visit the various sheep men of El Paso county during the month of October. All sheep men are expected to be in readiness as no excuses will be received by Mr. Greenway.

Mr. A. E. V. Strettell will build a handsome double store on Pike's Peak avenue, where the building now occupied as a museum is located. Those on the look out for store room can lease the building at any time from Captain DeCoursey.

The Nevada avenue crossing of the Denver & Rio Grande track is not as dangerous now as it has been. The hill to the left of the road as you go to Cheyenne Canon has been cut away sufficiently to allow the drivers of conveyances to see the track for some distance. Approaching trains can now be seen without difficulty.

Mr. Charles Wallace is again in the city after having spent the summer in the Kebler Creek district. Mr. Wallace is half owner of the Little Grant mine, which is showing up exceedingly well considering the amount of work that has been done on it. Mr. Wallace says that they will continue work on the mine during the winter.

The Bon Ton mine in the Rock Creek district, owned by Messrs. H. R. Fowler, W. L. Houghland and Jim Otis, of this city, is looked upon as being a very valuable property. We were yesterday shown some mineral taken from this claim, which shows up well. The close proximity of the Bon Ton to the celebrated Hightide mine, owned by the Comstock company, of Nevada, is a big feather in its cap. The owners of the Bon Ton have already been offered a good price for their property but declined to take it.

Mr. A. S. Welch returned from Denver last night, where he went to secure the Melville troupe for one night at the Opera house in this city. He found it impossible, as the company had arranged to appear in Kansas City directly after the close of the Denver engagement. Mr. Welch says that Mr. Bush made every effort to secure the company for this city but failed. Mr. Bush goes east Monday to make engagements for the season, and will take special pains to make engagements for Colorado Springs for all first class companies.

## STEEL WORKS.

A New Hotel to be Opened for the Employes Next Tuesday.

Says the Pueblo Chieftain of yesterday: "The new Steel Works hotel will be opened on Tuesday next by Major L. M. Dunn. Yesterday our ranger was taken through the new building, which has all the modern improvements, and is one of the best completed hotel buildings to-day in the county of Pueblo. The new building is four stories in height, and is divided as follows: On the first floor are the reading room, billiard room, barber shop, tennis alley, ice room and wash rooms. These rooms are all supplied with hot and cold water, as well as all the other rooms in the house. On the second floor are the office, dining room, two private offices, kitchen, store room, laundry, wash room and cloak room. All of the rooms on this floor are large, and will be completed in a neat and tasteful style. A broad staircase leads from the office to the third floor, which has twenty-three single and two double rooms. The upper story, which is called the attic or dormitory, will have twenty-five beds in the rooms which have been divided by a partition. The sleeping apartments are all large rooms, and are well ventilated. The main washing room, which is situated on the second floor, has seventeen wash bowls, which are constantly supplied with hot and cold water. The kitchen is large, and contains one of Vans' large and best ranges. All vegetables are to be cooked by steam. The plumbing and gas-fitting reflect great credit on Mr. Fleming & Co., the gentlemen who had this work in charge, as does also the carpenter work, which was done under the supervision of Mr. A. Pearson. The building is to have a large porch and veranda on the east and south sides, and when fully completed and opened will be a great benefit to the town."

From Sunday's Daily.

The ice Evangeline company is the coming attraction at the opera house.

Levitt's granite and steel company have been booked for dates in Colorado Springs about Christmas time.

What has become of all the horsemen with their trotters? We have not had a good trotting or running race in some time.

Manager Welch informs us that Fannie Louise Buckingham will probably produce Mazeppa in the opera house in about two weeks.

Mr. Parkinson, of Monument, was in the city yesterday. We understand that Mr. Parkinson intends advancing his claims as a nominee for the county superintendency of schools.

Sheriff Walt Smith is confined to the house with a serious attack of dislocated wrist. He attributes the cause to the approaching election. Too much hand-shaking will frequently result disastrously.

Considering the lateness of the season the Miner Boys base ball club of Irwin have concluded not to come to Colorado Springs. It is to be regretted that the D. & R. G. boys could not have another interesting game before the season closes.

Workmen began yesterday morning to lay the side track from the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande to the proposed site of the new hotel. It will take but a day or two to complete the track when work will be commenced in earnest. All material to be used in the construction can then be laid upon the ground without any cutting.

## OBITUARY.

John Russell Wheeler.

The GAZETTE announced some days ago the death of Mr. J. R. Wheeler, of this city, which occurred at La Crosse, Wisconsin, on September 18th. From the Chambers, Wisconsin, Democrat, of September 24th, we take the following sketch of his life which many Colorado Springs people will read with interest:

John Russell Wheeler was born in the old town of Butternut, Oneida county, New York, on the 31st day of October, 1816. Educated at Filer's academy, in his native town, a school somewhat noted at that day, he early turned his attention to commercial pursuits, which he followed through a long business career, with zeal, integrity and intelligence excelled by few. Early in his business life he formed a partnership with Mr. Niles, of Buffalo, New York, in the forwarding and commission business, and established a line of propellers between Buffalo and the upper lakes, and the firm of Niles & Wheeler will be remembered by business men of that day as a successful and honorable one. In 1855, a joint stock association was formed by the leading forwarders of Buffalo, known as the American Transportation company, and Mr. Wheeler was chosen treasurer, which position he held for two years, when he sold out his interest and came to Wisconsin, and in 1861 he located in Columbus and commenced business as a banker. He established the Union bank under our state banking law and issued currency; but under the policy of the general government, during the war, he found it necessary to retire his circulation, which he did, and afterward continued the business as a private banker. About 1870 he turned his attention to stock raising upon the western plains. His first venture was in cattle in Kansas, but in the storms of a hard winter his herd was swept out of existence and he experienced almost a total loss of his investment. This did not discourage him, but gathering up the fragments of his venture in Kansas, and accompanied by his son, he took the trail for Colorado, and established a sheep ranch near the Springs, a business which has proved very successful. Mr. Wheeler also had business relations in Denver and Colorado Springs, and was a leading spirit in re-organizing the smelting works at the city of Golden, and became president of the association, a position which he held until failing health compelled his retirement, but not until the organization was established upon a firm and prosperous basis.

Thus ended the aggressive part of his business life. The healthy thrush of life had given way to the languor of disease, and for two years or more he has been gradually approaching the inevitable, which has now been reached, the end of a busy life.

Mr. Wheeler, in 1848, married Mary Rockwell, a sister of L. R. Rockwell, Mrs. E. R. Austin and Mrs. A. G. Cook of this city. His wife died in 1859, leaving one son, Mr. John E. Wheeler, of Colorado Springs, Colo. Mr. Wheeler was a man of thought and scholarship and his habits of study remained with him until near the close of his life. Careful and saving in all his ways, he was yet a liberal giver to all worthy objects, and no one ever approached him for aid in any meritorious scheme and went away empty handed. A member of the Episcopal church, he did much to build up the church in places where he lived. The edifice in this city was mostly the object of his generous and noble gifts. It was fitting therefore that his remains should be carried to their final resting place from the portals of the church reared by him.

Mary Eloise Ely,

who died last Thursday morning in the eighteenth year of her age, was during the whole of last year and a portion of the year before a student of Colorado College. Notice of her death was given Thursday morning, and yesterday's session of the college was adjourned as a mark of respect. After opening exercises Professor Sheldon spoke kindly and tenderly and in praise of our departed friend. Professor Marden added a few words.

The funeral services held yesterday were conducted by President Tenney and Rev. Mr. Bristol. Six of the college students acted as pall-bearers, and some members of the college faculty and four members of the Philocallian society attended the body to the grave.

The Philocallian society, of which Miss Ely was a member, have adopted the following resolutions:

In view of the loss we have sustained by the death of our friend and associate, May Ely, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to her,

Resolved, That we hold in remembrance the cheerfulness, energy and availability of her life among us.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with her parents in their deep sorrow.

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our grief and sympathy be forwarded to the parents of our departed friend by the secretary of this meeting.

STUDENTS.

OUT WEST.

Denver now has three morning and four evening papers.

The Silver Cliff policemen are to have new uniforms.

A telegraph line is being constructed from Durango to Fort Lewis.

The Colorado wheat crop for 1881 is estimated at 1,500,000 bushels.

The profits of the Robinson mine is at present estimated at \$200,000 monthly.

Trinidad will not be represented at the capital convention at Cañon City to-day.

There are hundreds of acres of genuine clover and timothy grass in North Park.

The bullion yield for the Butte mining district for the year 1881 will be \$6,000,000.

Ninety thousand pounds of wool was sold at Trinidad last week by one sheep owner.

The Denver and Rio Grande coal shed in Durango are 280 feet long with a roof 42 feet wide.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Reine on Saturday night last celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. We are informed that the presents were numerous and hand-some.

Matt Wilbur's two horses, Teaser and Ada Paul, carried away first and second money at the Weld county fair. Ada Paul's time was 2:33½ the best record made in Colorado this year.

We are reliably informed that the Denver & Rio Grande road has in its employ about 8,000 men, and that over \$500,000 was paid out to employees during the month of September.

Architect P. P. Turber is now engaged in drafting plans for a new residence to be erected for J. G. Warner, on Cascade avenue, just south of the villas. Mr. Warner will also erect a \$2,000 residence on North Weber street for Mr. S. B. Westerfield.

Jack Piercy walked into Sam Westerfield's yesterday and asked to be shown a double baby carriage. Sam said he did not keep them in stock, but could order one in New York for him. Jack told him to send it for but for goodness sake to keep it mumm and not let the boys hear of it.

The royal mail steamship, Parisian, of the Allan line, recently accomplished a trans continental trip in six days sixteen hours and forty minutes, the quickest time on record.

Colorado Springs people will remember that the GAZETTE company are agents for the Allan line in this city.

County Commissioners.

The county commissioners held their regular quarterly meeting at the court house yesterday afternoon. Commissioners J. C. Woodbury, Matt France, C. R. Husted and County Clerk E. J. Eaton were present. The only thing that came up before the meeting for consideration outside of the allowing of monthly bills was a request from the Cheyenne and Beaver Creek Toll Road company asking that they be allowed to increase the prices of toll. They claim that the road has been extended five miles at a great expense. The commissioners will view the road and give the matter future consideration. To-day the commissioners will meet again and make the taxes for the ensuing year.

Below we give the bills allowed at yesterday's meeting:

FREIGHT CHARGES.

E. J. Eaton.....\$ 5.00

A. A. McGovney.....100.00

Geo. W. Parker.....5.25

A. M. Bishop.....34.00

A. A. McGovney.....15.00

E. A. Colburn.....15.00

G. S. Barnes.....9.20

L. C. Dana.....5.00

A. R. Hough.....5.00

A. Newbrown.....347.57

A. L. Millard.....7.75

S. J. Cartlith.....2.00

A. B. Smith.....3.00

W. L. Laramie & Co. ....47.75

S. B. Westerfield.....43.00

Ainsworth Brown.....21.00

A. Christian.....1.00

D. J. Martin.....108.82

Conant & Theobald.....5.00

J. C. Cook.....2.00

J. M. Burt.....115.00

Culyer, Page, Hoyne & Co. ....51.35

Gazette Pub. Co. ....210.90

Walt A. Smith.....30.00

A. A. Rockwell.....45.00

B. A. Colburn.....6.50

Giles Crissey.....10.40

F. E. Dow.....8.70

J. N. Beall.....47.50

Woodward, L. C. & Co. ....7.45

B. A. Colburn.....18.85

John P. Hoyne.....9.00

Aaron Balley.....29.50

Giddings & Stillman.....9.44

A. L. Millard.....20.60

Aaron Balley.....4.01

J. L. Marston.....7.75

John P. Hoyne.....4.00

John Fanell.....150.32

Peat & Farrar.....82.00

John Fanell.....3.71

D. E. G. Earnings.

Mr. Loring S. Richardson, auditor of the Denver & Rio Grande, reports the following earnings for that road for the fourth week of September, from the 22d to the 30th inclusive.

FREIGHT.

Ordinary.....\$1,311,919.90

Ry. & construction.....3,161.58

Expresses.....5,064.25

U. S. mails.....481.53

From Wednesday's Daily.

## WHITE RIVER UTES.

After Getting Their Money They Return to Their Favorite Colorado Haunts.

A Story as Told by a Member of the Commission Which Went to Utah.

A gentlemen who accompanied the commissioners' party to Utah to pay the White River Utes their money has just returned to Denver, and in conversation with a Republican reporter told the following interesting story:

"About the middle of the month," said he, "the White Rivers, numbering about six hundred, some one hundred and fifty of whom were braves, arrived at Uintah, under the command of Colorow, Fatty and Wash. They began to show their discontent at once, and held two pow-wows on the day of their arrival. The chiefs were not present on the first day, but on the day following Colorow attended the council. On the day before the commissioners gave the Indians their money, while Mr. Meacham was at the Thornburgh agency, at the junction of the White and Green rivers, a man named Taylor, an interpreter who accompanied a party of Uncompahgre Indians on their way to Thornburgh, brought the startling announcement to Uintah that the Indians were preparing to make a raid and massacre every member of the party. The cause of this bloody desire on the part of the Indians was a rumor set afloat by one of the petty chiefs of the Uncompahgrees. This report was to the effect that the commissioners did not intend to give them their money; that it had been promised them merely as a blind to induce them to leave Colorado. Their antipathy to Colorado men was strong; they would have nothing to do with a Colorado man because they believed he intended to cheat them.

"Taylor, the interpreter, very fortunately learned of the plot in time to warn the commissioners, or a massacre would probably have taken place. Colorow was sent for, and to him the commissioners denounced the report that the Indians were to be cheated as false, and promised that they should be paid their money next day. Colorow talked to his braves and showed that he had unlimited influence over them by inducing them to give up their scheme to raid the camp and wait peacefully until the next day for their money. Mr. Meacham returned the next day and paid the Indians their money. Twelve thousand dollars was divided among them. The entire amount was in silver dollars, which had been conveyed to Uintah in two kegs. The Indians knew where this money was concealed, and intended to take possession of it after they had killed the commissioners. It is said that the Indian who fired the blood of the White Rivers by the report that they had been fooled into leaving their country was one of the Uncompahgre chiefs who took an active part in the Meeker massacre. He knew what he said was untrue, and there is no doubt that his only object was to instigate the White Rivers to join the Uncompahgrees in an uprising.

"The Uncompahgrees told Commissioner Mears that he was a Colorado man, and that they didn't want anything to do with him, and threatened to scalp him if he did not at once leave the Indian country. Mr. Mears took his departure, and with an escort of two men started for Uintah, from which place he proceeded to Fort Bridger, where he took the train for Salt Lake. He returned to the Thornburgh agency with Captain Hawkins and his command.

"As soon as the Utes had got their money they began to talk about going back to Colorado. Forty-eight hours after Commissioner Meacham had paid out the \$12,000 in silver, there were only thirty Utes of the six hundred in the tribe remaining at Uintah. The others were on their way to their old home at White river. They had a good many objections to the new Utah agency. They said the grazing was not good, that the hunting was poor, but the main, though not often expressed, objection was that there was 'heat' gold in Colorado. Uintah no good."

"Colonel Meacham did all that he could to induce the Indians to remain in Utah. But they were sullen and determined. They could not be coaxed. Upon receiving their money some of the Indians at once began to squander it. They threw it about with a recklessness born of sudden wealth. Many of them, however, invested their shiny dollars in rifles, revolvers and ammunition. Some of them spent all their money in Salt Lake City in the wildest frolics that even an Indian indulged in.

"Colorow, the big chief of the White Rivers, did not go immediately back to White river. He is now hunting with a few of his braves in the White mountains in Utah. Chief Jack is with the Indians at the old agency at White river. Commissioners French, Russel and Mears are now at Thornburgh agency, which is about forty miles south of Uintah. Commissioner Meacham is on his way to Washington. The braves are well armed, and have had several councils since they were paid off. It is feared that there will be trouble."

## EGGLESTONE'S DEATH.

The Rosita Murderer and Mining Swindler Gets His Just Deserts.

Nearly every one in Colorado has heard of the notorious E. A. Egglestone who figured so conspicuously some two years ago in the Colorado papers. Yesterday's Denver Times has the following brief review of his notorious career and account of his death at the hands of the Indians in New Mexico:

Everywhere in Colorado the name of Edward A. Egglestone is known and the man held in horror and detestation by honest men. The history of his career in the state is one unbroken story of rascality and fraud. He came to the state under the guise of the New York Herald's scientific correspondent, and showed himself thoroughly conversant with mines, minerals, and mining, and by his undoubtedly knowledge in those matters at once became an authority as an expert. With his easily acquired prestige he had no trouble whatever in getting up the Silver Circle fraud, and by that he fleeced many numbers of confidenceless and many old residents of Colorado, who he secured large amounts of money to return for which he meted out to them promises of fabulously rich claims which he later themselves into shambles in barren rock. From Silver Circle, when it became untenable, he removed to

Silver Cliff at the first discovery there. But he was early driven thence by a vigilance committee, and went to Rosita. He is one of the smoothest correspondents who ever held a pen, and wrote to the New England newspapers, to New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Atlanta and St. Louis papers under many varied nom de plumes; always telling of the rush of prosperity at Rosita, of the stupendous fortunes daily realized, of the vast schemes under way at the head of which those letters always placed E. A. Egglestone. The result was that every mail brought him money for investment, and he rarely let a victim go without two or three additional contributions. He, meantime, located claims everywhere, careless as to the ground they covered—regardless alike of veins or their absence and of former locations of the same ground. He simply pulled up and carried off or burned or defaced such claims as occupied ground he wanted. He gambled constantly and was seldom sober. In a drunken spree he or one of his companions shot a miner to death one evening just at dusk. There was very little doubt as to his guilt, yet there was a doubt. The man murdered was but recently from the east, lured to Rosita, and there defrauded of all his money by Egglestone. Egglestone was arrested and sent to jail in Pueblo in May, 1879. In September of that year, he so far succeeded in convincing a couple of men in this city of his entire innocence and of his anxiety for trial and certainty of acquittal that they went on his bond and secured his release from jail. But it was a decided case of misplaced confidence. He lingered near Silver park till the week prior to that fixed for his trial, when he left the country without leaving his future address. Judgment was entered against his bondsman for the full amount of the bond, \$6,000, and they at once set about a search for him, but without success until this summer, when he was identified in the person of Hugh Marshall, down in New Mexico. A requisition was procured and one of his bondsmen went down and arrested him. Egglestone denied his identity whenever a third person was present, but admitted it when only his captor and himself could hear him. He employed an attorney, to sue out a writ of habeas corpus in every county he should be taken into and instructed him to delay hearings in every case as long as possible. The result was that a delay of two days was ordered by the first court taking hold of the case, that the prisoner might have time to send for witnesses who could swear to his identity as Hugh Marshall during all the time that Egglestone was in the Pueblo jail. When the morning of the day fixed for the hearing came Egglestone was gone, having escaped in shackles, which were subsequently found near the place where he had been locked up. After that he was heard of no more until the following letter was received in this city. It is dated at New Albuquerque, N. M., September 1st, and was shown to the Times reporter on Saturday evening:

"I wonder if you will be as much surprised as I was to hear that that rascal Egglestone is dead? Well, he is, beyond a chance for doubt. He was killed by the Indians while with a party he had joined for the purpose of driving the Indians into Old Mexico. I saw Mrs. Egglestone here and knew her. She is called Mrs. Marshall; you know he went under the name of Hugh Marshall here. I knew her, of course, on sight, and when I heard them say that her husband had been killed by the Indians I at once made inquiries and found out it was so. I saw a letter from a James White at Fort Wingate, in which he told who all had been killed of their party, and Hugh Marshall was one of them. It seems that Egglestone had gone down there after his last escape, and joined the party to fight the Indians. I afterward saw a man named Chas. Prescott who was one of the party and was wounded. He lives at Baker's ranch. He told me that Hugh Marshall was killed, that he saw him shot, but he never knew that Marshall was not his name. I pointed out Mrs. Egglestone to him and said I knew her at Pueblo as Mrs. Egglestone, but he said he had known her and her husband for more than a year as Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Marshall."

## County Commissioners.

The county commissioners met again yesterday morning at the court house and transacted some unfinished business, after which they visited the county jail in a body. They report that upon investigation the jail was found to be in its usual good condition. The principal object of the day's meeting was to establish the tax levies of the ensuing year.

Several weeks ago the GAZETTE published an itemized statement of the taxes levied by the state; so it will not be necessary to republish them. Below we give the levies as decided upon by the board:

General city purposes, 8 mills on the dollar. Interest on water bonds and sinking fund, 5 mills. County tax, 6 mills on the dollar. General school tax, 2 mills on the dollar. State tax, 5 1/2-10 mills on the dollar. Town of Manitou, 8 mills on the dollar.

One dollar will be charged for each 25 feet of frontage water pipe, as well as \$1 for military poll tax.

A special school tax was also levied on the various school districts, as follows:

Dist. No. 1.....2 mills Dist. No. 11.....4 1/2 mills  
" 2.....1 " " 15.....3 " " 12.....2 " " 16.....2 " " 13.....2 " " 17.....2 " " 14.....2 " " 18.....2 " " 15.....2 " " 19.....2 " " 16.....2 " " 20.....2 " " 17.....2 " " 18.....2 " " 19.....2 " " 20.....2 " " 21.....2 " " 22.....2 " " 23.....2 " " 24.....2 " " 25.....2 " " 26.....2 " " 27.....2 " " 28.....2 " " 29.....2 " " 30.....2 " " 31.....2 " " 32.....2 " " 33.....2 " " 34.....2 " " 35.....2 " " 36.....2 " " 37.....2 " " 38.....2 " " 39.....2 " " 40.....2 " " 41.....2 " " 42.....2 " " 43.....2 " " 44.....2 " " 45.....2 " " 46.....2 " " 47.....2 " " 48.....2 " " 49.....2 " " 50.....2 " " 51.....2 " " 52.....2 " " 53.....2 " " 54.....2 " " 55.....2 " " 56.....2 " " 57.....2 " " 58.....2 " " 59.....2 " " 60.....2 " " 61.....2 " " 62.....2 " " 63.....2 " " 64.....2 " " 65.....2 " " 66.....2 " " 67.....2 " " 68.....2 " " 69.....2 " " 70.....2 " " 71.....2 " " 72.....2 " " 73.....2 " " 74.....2 " " 75.....2 " " 76.....2 " " 77.....2 " " 78.....2 " " 79.....2 " " 80.....2 " " 81.....2 " 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The Silver Cliff branch of the Denver and Rio Grande is now completely repaired and trains will begin to-day to run regularly over that part of the road.

Charley Durkee is the happy man this time and a marked advance in the price of hardware may be looked for. It is a girl and was born on Monday night.

The Denver Opera company will, in a few days, begin the rehearsal of the first two acts of Stanley Wood's opera, *Brittle Silver*. Mr. Wood will personally superintend the rehearsals.

Mr. John Potter has purchased what is known as the Humphrey lot on North Tejon street, for which he paid \$4,000. He will erect thereon a handsome and commodious residence.

From what we can learn Colorado cattle are in a better condition this year than they have been for some years past. A well known cattle man said in conversation with a GAZETTE reporter yesterday that he had never seen fatter cattle on the Colorado plains.

Messrs. Clement & Russell, of this city, have been awarded the contract for the construction of the north and south wings to Colorado College, and work will be begun on the foundation walls to-day. The foundation will be of Colorado City stone, and the main structure of Castle Rock stone with Manitou stone trimmings.

It is a week ago to-day that Mr. D. Wilmer, a resident of Denver, left the Cliff house, Manitou, for the Peak, since which time he has not returned. He was seen on Saturday by one of the guides and it is supposed that he was then on his way back. As he was a sufferer from heart disease some are inclined to think that the disease was aggravated by the light atmosphere causing his death in some out of the way place on the trail. Efforts are being made to organize a relief party to go in search of him.

The two tramps who were arrested on Sunday last were brought up before Justice Bentley yesterday morning and gave the names of Frank Rollins and John Dean. The charge against them was that of grand larceny. As jewelry stolen from Captain Burnham's house was found in their possession, the evidence against them was almost conclusive. The judge bound them over for appearance at the next term of the district court in the sum of \$300 each. Neither of them being able to pay that amount they were committed to the county jail.

Canon City Convention.  
Special to the GAZETTE.

CANON CITY, October 4.—The convention to agree on the capital site met this afternoon, and after effecting a temporary organization and appointing committees, took a recess until five o'clock.

The convention again met at five o'clock and effected a permanent organization by the election of Q. D. Parsons president and G. P. Robinson secretary.

Adjourned until evening.

At the beginning of the evening session G. Q. Richmond, of Pueblo, introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, A large number of counties south of the divide are not represented in this convention by proxy or otherwise, and

Whereas, It is our belief that the permanent seat of government will not be fixed at the approaching election in November; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that it is not wise to designate any particular locality in Southern Colorado for the location of the capital but that this convention recommend that each locality vote as they choose, and that hereafter when the question of locating the capital shall be submitted to the legal voters of the state of Colorado, we pledge ourselves individually and collectively to use our best endeavors and all legitimate means for the place which shall be designated as the competitor of Denver under the law.

The resolution called forth an animated debate. Richmond, of Pueblo, Blake, of Chaffee, and others favored it, and A. G. Peabody, of Cañon, and Colonel Montgomery, of Custer, earnestly opposed it. The resolution was carried by a vote of 48 to 20, Blake, Chaffee, Gunnison and Pueblo voting aye, and Custer, Fremont, Park and Ouray, no.

The convention had a total representation by delegates and proxies of seventy-six out of the one hundred and fifteen in the call. The convention was unanimous against Denver, and considered the resolution the wisest course.

From Friday's Daily.

The republican county convention will meet in this city one week from to-morrow.

Mr. John Stanley, sr., left yesterday for Georgia, Louisiana, where he expects to remain till next April or May.

Mr. A. D. Davis started for his ranch on the Arkansas yesterday with 2,000 pounds of tobacco to be used for dipping purposes.

Captain M. L. DeCoursey yesterday sold the Bon Ton restaurant property owned by Mr. L. R. Allen to a New York gentleman for \$4,000.

County Commissioner Husted who has been in attendance at the meetings of the board in this city for several days past left for the south yesterday morning.

The Denver and New Orleans road is filing numerous right-of-way deeds with the county clerk. Mr. F. B. Hill received \$1,500 for the right-of-way through his ranch fifteen miles east of the city.

Messrs. Wills & Hale advertise for two or three houses for removal. Any one desiring to get a fair price for buildings which they are thinking of removing will do well to call upon them.

Mr. B. Lowe, of the Republic, is still absent at the east. He will dispose of his business interests at Atchison, Kansas, and in the future make Colorado Springs his permanent residence. During Mr. Lowe's absence Mr. C. J. Roberts, of the Magnet, has charge of the local department of the Republic.

Messrs. Charles Hallowell and John Potter have gone to Pueblo on important business.

The Young Men's society will meet at Kenney's restaurant this evening at eight o'clock. It will be a business meeting of considerable importance to the members, and a full attendance is desired.

Mr. A. Z. Sheldon returned yesterday from a several weeks' hunting and fishing expedition in the mountains. He brought home with him 200 fine trout. He says that trout are diminishing in number in the Colorado streams every year.

Should-to-day and to-morrow prove pleasant to the members of Grace church Sunday school will have a basket picnic at Cheyenne Canon to-morrow. They will go to the canon in carriages, leaving the church at 8:30 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Mr. W. B. Sherman, the surveyor, came up from Pueblo yesterday where he has been for some time past engaged in constructing tramways, etc., for the Colorado Coal and Iron company. This company is operating a large iron mine at this point.

Colonel Kittridge came down from his ranch at Four Mile yesterday, and will remain in this city for several days. He says that he has cut 200 tons of hay this year. It is of a much better quality than that which was cut by him last season.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Williams, of Manitou, started a herd of forty horses yesterday for Kansas where they will graze them during the winter. Mr. J. L. Rand had charge of the herd and will drive them across the plains to Kinsley. They look upon this as being by far the cheapest method of wintering stock.

A relief party consisting of Dr. Davis and several other citizens of Manitou started yesterday morning for Pike's Peak in hopes of finding some trace of Mr. Wilmer, the man who has now been missing over a week. They returned to Manitou last evening without ascertaining the least clue to his whereabouts.

The Congregational church choir under the leadership of Prof. R. L. Kent has kindly consented to go over to Manitou this evening and give a concert for the benefit of the Manitou Congregational church. Readings will also be given by Miss Julia Darro, of Chicago, and Mrs. Rand, of Bellevue cottage, Manitou. After the exercises refreshments will be served.

Mr. F. A. Weston, the architect, says that more houses are now in the course of erection in Colorado Springs than at any other time in its history. Mr. Weston has just completed plans for a new residence to cost \$6,000, to be erected for Mr. Judson Bent on the corner of Monument street and Nevada avenue. Mr. Weston will also prepare plans for the new water works building to be built at Topeka, Kansas.

Messrs. Lang & Allen, the government contractors at this point, have completed their work here and yesterday received their checks of Postmaster Price. Immediately passes were purchased for the east. On Monday, the 24th, they sail for Europe, and while abroad will inspect the postoffices of Great Britain and the continent, with a view to improving the architectural beauty of the office here and furnishing points for the new capital building.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that it is not wise to designate any particular locality in Southern Colorado for the location of the capital but that this convention recommend that each locality vote as they choose, and that hereafter when the question of locating the capital shall be submitted to the legal voters of the state of Colorado, we pledge ourselves individually and collectively to use our best endeavors and all legitimate means for the place which shall be designated as the competitor of Denver under the law.

The resolution called forth an animated debate. Richmond, of Pueblo, Blake, of Chaffee, and others favored it, and A. G. Peabody, of Cañon, and Colonel Montgomery, of Custer, earnestly opposed it. The resolution was carried by a vote of 48 to 20, Blake, Chaffee, Gunnison and Pueblo voting aye, and Custer, Fremont, Park and Ouray, no.

The convention had a total representation by delegates and proxies of seventy-six out of the one hundred and fifteen in the call. The convention was unanimous against Denver, and considered the resolution the wisest course.

From Friday's Daily.

The republican county convention will meet in this city one week from to-morrow.

Mr. John Stanley, sr., left yesterday for Georgia, Louisiana, where he expects to remain till next April or May.

Mr. A. D. Davis started for his ranch on the Arkansas yesterday with 2,000 pounds of tobacco to be used for dipping purposes.

Captain M. L. DeCoursey yesterday sold the Bon Ton restaurant property owned by Mr. L. R. Allen to a New York gentleman for \$4,000.

County Commissioner Husted who has been in attendance at the meetings of the board in this city for several days past left for the south yesterday morning.

The Denver and New Orleans road is filing numerous right-of-way deeds with the county clerk. Mr. F. B. Hill received \$1,500 for the right-of-way through his ranch fifteen miles east of the city.

Messrs. Wills & Hale advertise for two or three houses for removal. Any one desiring to get a fair price for buildings which they are thinking of removing will do well to call upon them.

Mr. B. Lowe, of the Republic, is still absent at the east. He will dispose of his business interests at Atchison, Kansas, and in the future make Colorado Springs his permanent residence. During Mr. Lowe's absence Mr. C. J. Roberts, of the Magnet, has charge of the local department of the Republic.

## REAL ESTATE.

Transfer of Property for the Past Seven Weeks Amounts to \$193,126.

No Such Figures Ever Before Reached in the History of Colorado Springs.

The sales of real estate in the county of El Paso for the last seven weeks as taken from the county records by M. L. DeCoursey real estate agent, aggregate \$193,126, of which Colorado Springs alone stands credited with \$159,677. In the history of the county or city no such figures have ever before been reached in a similar period of time. Of the purchases made very few, comparatively, have been for speculative purposes. Generally they have been made for investment as income bearers or for building purposes. Houses for rent are scarce, and our capitalists are making ready to supply the long-felt want. Prices of city property have advanced considerably during the last month, but the advance seems to be warranted by the steady increase of our population, and the consequent increased demand for places to live in or build upon. In the next six months well located property will probably go much higher than it is to-day.

In the same period of seven weeks, government patents for 12,757 acres of land have also been filed for record with our county clerk.

Following is the summary of recorded sales for the time named:

Sales of Colorado Springs property.....	\$159,677
" Manitou property.....	6,075
" Colorado City property.....	1,182
" Monument property.....	65
" Fountain property.....	95
" Country property.....	25,923
Total.....	\$193,126

## LITERARY AND MUSICAL.

The Entertainment to be Given at the Opera House To-morrow Night.

To-morrow evening the Young People's Society of Grace Episcopal church give a musical and literary entertainment in the Opera House for the benefit of the rectory fund. The best amateur talent in the city will take part in the entertainment, and it promises to be one of the most enjoyable events of the season.

Miss Shellabarger, whose name occupies such a prominent place upon the programme, comes with numerous letters of commendation from such influential persons as General Oglesby, late United States senator from Illinois, General Jesse Moore, of Illinois, Jennie F. Willing, of Chicago, and others, all of which speak in highest praise of her abilities as an elocutionist. While not wishing to be considered a professional, she has yet appeared before critical audiences, filling Wesleyan and Union halls in Boston, earning and receiving their hearty approbation. These successes were subsequently repeated in Chicago and other parts of Illinois. We are assured our people will accord a hearty reception to Miss Shellabarger, and hope the Opera House will be crowded upon the occasion of her debut in Colorado Springs.

We are desired to state that a grand piano has been secured for the occasion, which will add greatly to the effectiveness of the musical selections.

A last opportunity to hear Prof. Murray is afforded, as he leaves for California on Monday next.

Below we give the programme as arranged for the evening:

PART FIRST.

- Overture—"Der Freischütz".....
- Frau Held and Gen. H. G. Thomas.....
- Tenor Solo—"Dear Little Heart".....
- Mr. E. P. Stevens.....
- Recitation—"Kum's Little Star".....
- Miss Ella Shellabarger.....
- Vocal Duet—"Night in Yesterdays".....
- Ardith Mrs. Eliza Stevens.....
- Recitation—"John Murphy".....
- John B. Gough
- Zither Solo—"Selection from II Trovatore".....
- Mr. George R. Kroning.....
- Song—"Das Erkennung".....
- H. Proch
- Recitation—"Robert of Lincoln".....
- Bryant
- Miss Alice Shellabarger.....

PART SECOND.

1. Piano Solo—"Qui Vivo".....
- Günz
- Frau Held.
2. Recitation.....
- From "As You Like It".....
- Prof. Murray
3. Recitation.....
- From "Kum's Little Star".....
4. Vocal Duet—"Sehnsucht".....
- Rubenstein
- (b) "Frühlingssnacht".....
- R. Schumann
- Herr Held.
5. Sleep-walking Scene.....
- From Macbeth
- Miss Alice Shellabarger.
6. Zither Solo.....
- "Moonlight on the Olin".....
- Mr. George R. Kroning.
7. Piano Duet—"Nocturno".....
- H. Murchison
- Frau Held and Gen. Thomas.
8. Recitation—"Too Late for the Train".....
- Miss Alice Shellabarger.
9. Trio—"O Memory".....
- Henry Leslie
- Mrs. Eldredge, Miss Marston and Mr. Stevens.

OUT WEST.

A gang of expert and skillful burglars are operating in Leadville.

Forty dollars have been raised at Trinidad for the Gorilla monument fund.

Pink eye is the name of a new horse disease which is now prevalent at the east.

The average daily shipment of coal from El Moro now reaches forty cars per day.

One man in the vicinity of West Las Animas has this year put up 3,000 tons of hay.

The military companies of Denver will visit the special fair at Boulder on next Saturday.

All washouts on the Southern Pacific road have been repaired, and trains are again running regularly.

The Denver papers have become involved in a dispute over the relative merits of Franklin Louise Buckingham.

The South Pueblo Populi is the name of a new daily paper which is to be issued in Pueblo in about ten days.

Fourteen hundred dollars reward has already been offered for the capture of Bert Remington, the murderer of Charles Nachtrieb.

The preliminary examination of Andy

Visschers, of the Cheyenne Sun, is lecturing through Wyoming and Northern Colorado.

John Ott, the murderer of Robert H. Lytle, in Illinois, in 1869, was arrested in Leadville on Wednesday. He was identified by an imperfect finger.

The Denver board of trade will send delegates to the National Industrial convention which will be held at Cooper Institute, New York, on November 20th and 30th.

of Henry Latimer at the steel works on Sunday last is now in progress at Pueblo.

Quillian Morgan, an employee at the coal

mine near Walsenburg, was shot and killed on last Sunday night. A man by the name of Loftus is supposed to have done the shooting.

A GOOD SHOWING.

Receipts of the Colorado Springs Postoffice for the Year Ending Sept. 30th.

Postmaster Price who has recently completed his annual report to the postoffice at Washington kindly furnishes us with the following figures of interest:

Receipts for year ending Sept. 30, 1881. \$10,903.52

Number of money orders issued..... 5,670

Amount of " " paid..... 75,442.60

Amount of " " remitted..... 102,923.70

Number of letters registered..... 3974

Number of registered letters received..... 4276

week's run. Their total value was \$9,500.

The Polar Star, on Engineer mountain, is yielding some wonderfully rich ore.

The Milwaukee, on Mineral mountain, is

opening up a wonderful deposit of galena in a shaft and open cut, at fifteen feet below the surface.

J. H. Haverly is developing his Golden

Group mining property in the San Miguel

County. A stamp mill has been erected.

There are now about 225 tons of ore on the

dumps.

DIED.

JEROME.—At Manitou, Colorado, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1881, William Watson Jerome, aged 65 years.

Funeral at the residence to-day at 10 o'clock.

## COLORADO COAL.

The Rich Coal Lands of Gunnison County.

Black Diamonds Equal to Any in the World.

From the Gunnison News-Democrat of the 30th we take the following in reference to the extensive coal fields of Gunnison county:

The Gunnison country is marvelously rich no one who has paid the slightest attention to the subject can doubt, but as time goes on and new discoveries are made it becomes more and more apparent that but a small part of its wealth is yet known. In fact the section is a constant surprise to everyone. Already enough has been found to prove it one of the richest in the world, but so far the surface has scarcely been scratched. It is rich, not in one thing, but in many. Its silver mines alone are sufficient to give it a world-wide reputation, but when to this is added thousands of acres of fine grazing lands, rich iron mines, and inexhaustible fields of coal, the greatness of its future can well be imagined.

These coal fields have been known since the country was first settled, but new and wonderful discoveries are constantly being made, and the coal interest now promises to be second only to the silver industry if indeed it does not surpass that. The principal coal fields so far discovered are at Mount Carbon and Castle mountain, on Anthracite creek, and in the vicinity of Crested Butte. The only anthracite coal known until recently was along the creek bearing the same name, and that was supposed to be the only locality where it could be found. However this idea has been exploded by recent discoveries in other places.

Perhaps the best known coal region in the country is that about Crested Butte. The town is one of the oldest in the county. It lies in the valley of the State about eight miles east of Irwin and thirty miles north of Gunnison. Up to the present time it has been of slow growth as compared with others in the county, but it is now coming to the front and promises ere long to assume an importance that was scarcely dreamed of a few years ago. The present population is not over three to four hundred. Early in 1879 a smelter was erected there by Howard F. Smith. This was done at a time when not half a dozen mines had been discovered in the county, but for reasons known only to Providence and Mr. Smith it has been allowed to lie idle up to the present time.

The town was laid out by Messrs. Howard F. Smith, Wm. H. Holt and George H. Holt, and it may be added, has been run by them ever since. They constitute the town site company and have had the general management of the town affairs. They have recently organized a water company which is really the town company under another name, and propose to spend three thousand dollars in supplying the citizens with water. On the mountain southwest of town is a natural reservoir and this will be put in shape and kept filled with water by means of a ditch from Coal creek, and from there it can easily be distributed to all parts of the town. Considerable work has already been done on this, and when the plan is fully carried out the place will be as well supplied with water as any town in the mountains.

There are no mines in the immediate vicinity of the town and its chief reliance is on the coal lands in the neighborhood. These are extensive enough, however, to make it a point of considerable importance. Just on the edge of town to the south and west rises the mountain where the first coal discoveries were made. This lies in three veins, one above the other, and is one of the finest coking coals found in the country. The upper vein is the widest, being fully seven feet, the next is about four and a half, and the lower vein is between five and six feet. These veins crop out on either side of Coal creek for a distance of several miles.

Passing over the mountain north of Coal creek the valley of the State is reached, and here again other coal lands are found. Up to a short time ago the coal was supposed to be the same as the banks already opened on Coal creek nearer town. The land on either side of State river was all taken up for a distance of several miles, and just enough work done to show that there was coal there, but not sufficient to prove its nature, and the owners jumped to the conclusion that, as the coal was bituminous on the other side of the mountain, not over a mile or two away, it must be the same here also.

Much of this land has changed hands since it was first found and but a small part of it is now owned by the original locators. The first claim to the left going up the valley of the State was located by Messrs. Bowman and Stearns. They picked around here and there but failed to find anything of much value. Finally, one day Mr. J. H. Bowman was crossing the land and stooped to take a drink out of one of the numerous springs which dot the mountain side. As he leaned over he noticed small particles of coal which were being washed out by the water. Taking a pick he began digging away, and within a couple of days had exposed a vein several feet in thickness. He did not go in on this and therefore had no idea of the importance of his discovery.

The largest company operating in the Crested Butte district, however, is the Colorado Coal and Iron company. This was formed about two years ago by a consolidation of the Central Colorado Improvement Co., the Southern Colorado Coal and Town Co., and the Colorado Coal and Steel Works Co. It operates the Cañon City coal banks, which are the largest producing mines in the state, the El Moro Coal and Coke Works and the coal mines at Walsen's.

At present employs about eighteen hundred men in its different enterprises. This is the same company that is putting up the mammoth steel works at South Pueblo of which the blast furnaces are finished and others in course of construction, and the company will keep building until it has five or six. These steel works is the only enterprise of the kind west of the Mississippi river, and when completed will give employment to fully three thousand men.

In addition to the coal lands at Crested Butte the company also owns some anthracite veins on the south fork of Anthracite creek.

All the company's coal lands in this county are of Mr. J. K. Robinson. The lands on Coal creek can be worked from two openings, one at each side of the creek, and the owners claim they are the only coal lands there that can be worked from a water level. Mr. Robinson is now working about thirty men on two veins. These are some sixty feet apart. The upper vein is about six feet thick and the lower one four and a half feet. Both are clear coal without slate or other unmerchantable parting of any kind. At present the men are employed in running mauls, entries and air courses on each vein on the south side of the creek, and putting up buildings, laying tracks and erecting chutes, so that everything will be in readiness to begin taking out coal regularly as soon as the rail road arrives. The working force will be increased to one hundred and fifty men and Mr. Robinson expects them to be in position to take out three hundred tons a day if necessary.

So perfect is this as a coking coal that no extraordinary processes are necessary, simply piling it on the ground covering it with a thin layer of coal dust and setting fire to it being all that is necessary. This has done away with the bother and expense of extensive coke ovens. The first pit of coke, about one hundred and twenty-five tons, was fired last Wednesday.

The main entries are now in about three hundred feet. The company will soon lay off an addition to Crested Butte on their own lands to the north and west of the town, to be known as the Coal Miner's addition. Mr. Robinson is also working twelve men on the anthracite lands on Anthracite creek.

Col. Holt, the McCay brothers, Rush Warner and a number of other parties also own coal lands along this creek. Nearly every prominent man in Crested Butte is more or less interested in the coal lands there. In fact the man who doesn't own at least a quarter section of land is not thought to amount to much. Coal is the one topic that interests everybody, and since the anthracite discovery the people there look forward with confidence to the future of what they are pleased to call the Pittsburg of Colorado. That it will fully meet their expectations may be questioned, but that it is bound to be a place of much importance no one can doubt.

## LITERARY.

THE CENTURY COMPANY'S MAGAZINES.

With the October number the first series of twenty-two volumes of Scribner's Monthly is completed and with the November number a new series will be begun under the title of "The Century Magazine." The publishers of the "Century" will be the same, and although many may regret to see the familiar name of Scribner supplanted there is no reason to fear after noticing the promises of the Century company that the new magazine will not continue to be one of the best ever published.

The October number which is now published, excels in the excellence and variety of its reading matter and in the beauty and perfection of its illustrations. The opening article is most timely and gives much interesting matter concerning "Old Yorktown." Charles Warren Stoddard writes of "Primerale California," and his article is illustrated most ably by Julian Rix. The poet-banker, E. C. Stedman, has a second paper on "Poetry in America," and Jules Henri Browne discusses the great Italian actor Ernesto Rossi, who is already on his way to this country. John Muir, the California naturalist, contributes a second paper on "The Coniferous Forests of the Sierra Nevada," and Eugene Schuyler continues his history of Peter the Great.

All the articles we have mentioned are beautifully illustrated, and the other papers of poetry and prose are up to the usual standard of the contributions to this magazine. One paper in particular by Walter A. Burlingame, "A New Phase of Napoleonic History" is of particular interest as it reviews the life and literary work of Pierre Lanfrey, the French scholar who published shortly before his death a life of the first Napoleon. This work is noticed at some length in the paper by Mr. Burlingame who believes that the estimate formed of Napoleon by M. Lanfrey, an estimate that places the emperor in a new and unfavorable light, is correct. Mr. Burlingame also shows that the Memoirs of Metternich and Madame de Remusat, published after the work of Lanfrey prove that he was right in his judgment of the man. The article is well written and interesting.

The other departments of the October Scribner are as attractive as ever, and the poetry, by various writers is rather better than usual.

The October number of St. Nicholas Magazine is fully as interesting as any numbers before published, and there is enough delightful reading matter to satisfy the young and to please even the old readers. The illustrations are numerous and beautiful, and make the stories doubly interesting to the children.

Among the good things of this number is a story, a real old-fashioned fairy story by Frank Stockton entitled "The Castle of Birn" with illustrations by E. B. Winslow. Mr. Stockton has told his story most entertainingly, and if the adventures of goblins and giants do not please the St. Nicholas readers we will be very much surprised. Rositer Johnson concludes his popular story of "Phaeton Rogers," and it ends "just as the boys and girls would wish." Margaret Johnson has some bright verses on "The Crow's Nest." Julie Jones furnishes an illustrated fairy story, "Thor, and the Giant Skrynn;" and Felix Oswald concluded his accounts of "Nature's Wonderland" by taking his young readers up the river Amazon.

But the articles we have mentioned do not include one-half the good things contained in St. Nicholas. There are stories and poems by such writers as Celia Thaxter, Mrs. Dodge, Susan Cooper, Wm. O. Stoddard and others. And when these names are mentioned it is needless to say that the children will find reading enough to last for many days.

For sale by E. P. Howbert & Co.

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"The Candle of the Lord" and other sermons by Rev. Phillips Brooks is the title of a volume which contains 21 discourses preached by the rector of Trinity Church, Boston, at various times and upon different occasions.

An early book from the press of Messrs. Appleton & Co., which will be, likely to be read with peculiar interest, is entitled "In the Brush or, Old-time Social, Political and

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The new edition of Bayard Taylor's "Library of Travel," in attractive binding of this entertaining series is now issued. The work has always been in demand, and is almost invariably one of the first chosen in making lists for town and school libraries. Each volume is complete in itself, and contains, first, a brief preliminary sketch of the country to which it is devoted; next, such an outline of previous explorations as may be necessary to explain what has been achieved by later ones; and, finally, condensation of one or more of the most important narratives of recent travel, accompanied with illustrations of the scenery, architecture, and life of the races, drawn largely from the most authentic sources. Published by Chas. Scribner's Sons.

A report being current that Jefferson Davis' "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government" has not sold well in the south, we have the authority of Messrs. Appleton & Co., the publishers of the work, for saying that, instead of this being the fact, the sale in that section has been remarkably large. Twenty thousand sets were distributed in the southern states within twelve weeks from the day of its publication.

The October number of the Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature contains twenty articles selected with great skill and judgment from recent issues of the leading magazines of Great Britain. Among them there is a review of Parton's life of Voltaire, by George Saintsbury, from the Fortnightly Review, and a very appreciative sketch of the life of our late President Garfield, by Rev. Robert Shindler, from the Nineteenth Century.

"Chatterbox, Junior," is the title of a beautiful small quarto volume edited by Edward Willott, Joshua Kendall, Miss Pollard and others. Illustrated with colored and full-page wood engravings. It was originally published in England, where it had a deservedly wide circulation; and it has been reproduced in this country from the original plates by Messrs. R. Worthington & Co., New York. We have never seen a volume for young people better adapted to mingle instruction with delight.

"Sir John Franklin," by A. H. Beesly, is an interesting book, based mainly on narratives of two expeditions to the polar seas by Sir John Franklin himself, and on a biography of whom he is the subject—written by M. Requena. The writer appears to have studied all the literature which relates to the subject, and, as he has illustrated his pages with maps which contain the latest additions made, to our knowledge, of the Arctic regions, the volume is worthy of an extensive sale. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s series of "American Statesmen" will comprise two or three lives prior to the revolution, but will give the largest place to statesmen of the period between the revolution and the civil war, so far as arranged. "Alexander Hamilton" will be prepared by Henry Cabot Lodge; "John Quincy Adams" by John T. Morse, Jr., the editor of the series; "John Randolph, of Roanoke," by Henry Adams; "James Madison" by Sidney H. Gay; "James Monroe" by Daniel C. Gilman; "John C. Calhoun" by Dr. H. von Bülow; "Andrew Jackson" by William G. Sumner; "Henry Clay" by Carl Schurz; "Albert Gallatin" by John Austin Stevens; "Patrick Henry" by Moses Coit Tyler; and "Benjamin Franklin" by Thomas W. Higginson. Lives of Jefferson, Webster, Sumner and others are also expected.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

For Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and title proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county.

CATARACH CURED, healthy and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's curative remedy. Price 50 cents, nasal injector free. F. E. Robinson.

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